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CONTENTS.

VOLUME XIII.

dericultural—Help on the Farm—A Jersey Farm— The Growing Crops-What Style of Sheep Shall we Breed? Agricultural College Graduates—The Prospects for Corn and Hay—Record of a South Haven Flock.... The Prospects for Corn and Ray-Record of a south Haven Flock.

The Farm—The Best Use of Clover—The Potato Rot. Care of Grass Lands—Agricultural Economies—How Tennesseans Fight the Army Worm—Care of Brood Sows—The Original Home of the Horse—Agricultural Items

Greicultural The Newer Grapes—The Apple Question—The Tokay Vineyard in North Carolius—Culture of Cauliflower—Value and Culture of the Gooseberry—Rose Legends—Shipping Peaches—Whitewood and its Us s—Horticultural Notes

al Notes

Editorial—Wheat—Corn and Oats—The Outlook
for Hops—Dairy Products—Wool-An Inquiry—
A Cor ection—The British Grain Trade—The
Army of the Potomac—Annual Catalogue of
the State Agricultural Society—Sto.k Notes—
Wool in the Interior

News Summary-Michigan ... General-Foreign-Georgia Sheep Farming Annie Laurie-May and June-Always Mosilaneous - Naughty Alice—Oyster-Raising in Michigan -- With His Own Weapons -- American Tea
Off for Boyland--Where Old Rope Goes--A
Trade to Fall Back On -How Agates are CutThe Use of Checks--Varieties--Chaff

Musshold--Mistak-s of Mothers -A Home Made
Est-Chair- an Indignant Protest--Useful Reci-

wy-Ethymain a Horse-Scabby Legs or City Items

Recent Rulings of the Postoffice Department-

Agricultural.

HELP ON THE FARM.

The labor troubles in every direction, in volving the interests of almost every business enterprise, do not seem to affect in any degree the relations existing between the farmer and his help. The reason is mfficient and obvious: farm laborers are not connected in any way with "unions' or "leagues," which subject them to control outside of their own inclinations and sense of honor. The price to be paid for the season is stipulated in advance, usual ly at a uniform rate per month: but it is understood between the parties that the midsummer months, which include the having and harvesting seasons, are more valuable to the farmer, and if for any time arrives, the rate per month to be paid will be less than if the whole season's round of labor had been performed, so that labor troubles to the farmer, in the sense of strikes, are very shadowy inan entirely different direction, and strikes originate more frequently with the employer than the employed. The great lack and difficulty with farm labor is want of brain; muscle can never take its place. The uneducated, untrained and inefficient gravitate to the farm as the only position open for their employment. If they have "day's works in them," that is the only recommendation often sought or furnished. They do not strive to learn the art of farm

but they plod along, looking for meal time, shade and sundown as the greatest earth-There are thousands of young men with aspirations above the level of a weekly salary, who will and are entering into the world's strife to become vanquished is stead of victors, shunning life on the farm as too commonplace to suit their inclinations and estimate of position. If these young men could be influenced in some way to engage as help on a farm for two or three seasons instead of behind a counter or at a desk, the benefit to humanity and the world would be far greater. Where one in every hundred now arrives at independence the ratio would be changed in favor of the ability, both mental and physical, is needed, and in the other there is a glut in the market. The habits engendered in farm life are a part of the compensation offered, and to a young man entering upon life. habits of industry and sobriety are a legacy better than bonds. Much of the emigration from the old world, both male and female, could be absorbed and made useful in the agricultural districts. That part of the immigration having only sufficient means to reach our shore is almost wholly lost to themselves and to the world, if they do not become a burden upon charity, or swell the currents of crime. This amount of glost muscle if directed by intelligence, could be transmitted into corn, meat and bread if it could be distributed seaboard cities to inland agricultural States. thousand of both sexes every season. The many ludicrous mistakes have occurred. For instance: A farmer was moving a building and had two yokes of oxen. He hitched one yoke to a heavy stick of timber and needed the other to move it. The proprietor said to the Teutonic tenderfoot: Hans, bring around the other yoke." Hans disappeared in a twinkling and soon came up with the ox yoke on his shoulder, He interpreted the meaning too literally, turned the oxen loose and brought the

yoke, just as he understood it.

no interest in them further than to get the most time and labor out of them. They are continually scheming to furnish odd jobs to fill up all the time, as though the labor er did not need an hour for rest as well as the teams. This maneuvering has from two feet in the valley to eight feet on a tendency to make machines out of the help. They work to order, right or wrong, and shift all responsibility on the master. With help managed in this mauner, shirking is praiseworthy. It is a constant strife to try and beat the "old man," as they call him. There is no feeling of interest in the work, and continual breakages and mishaps are occurring, which the help delight in attributing to the "order." or as a result of it. This feeling between the employer and employed is unfortunate. and there can be no excuse for its continuance. Every man who is good for anything is a better hand if he is treated well. He should have a room by himself where he can keep his belongings free from intrusion. He should have free access to the books and papers of the household, be trusted and consulted about all the plans of the farm, and be made to feel that he is of some worth to himself and the community. No farmer is so wise but he may receive timely suggestions from his help, and he should encourage that degree of

loss by replacing broken rails, defective gates and the thousand other little acts of care which mark the thoughtful hired man, here is a difference between good and poor help not often recognized by the wages paid. The man who always remembers where his wrench and botts and whif fle trees are, and places them within reach when he goes to his work to save steps, has earned the extra hour at the end of the job, and shou'd not be required to split or saw wood or dig post holes to fill up the time. If he is required to make up all the odd minutes, he usually, manages to make jobs and hours end at the same time to forestall an irksome task and to keep up

watchful care which will insure against

the motions necessary to draw bis pay. This needless rush and worry has driven more boys from the farm than all other causes combined. There is no let up to the work and no unbending of the bow cause the contract is broken before this all is a part of the treadmill duty which wears out life. These are the exceptions to the rule among farmers. With improved machinery to take the s'rain off the muscles of the help, the labor of the farm is only manly exercise, which is needful Trouble with farm labor comes in for the full development of the perfect man and in no sense to be dreaded by any

A JERSEY FARM.

The Hon. Isaac Marston as a Pioneer.

Judge Marston of Bay County, had a cluded to make it a stock farm. What drouth of the clover sowed last year, and Suuge Marston of Bay County, had a cluded to make it a stock farm. What drouth of the clover sowed last year, and ferent styles, in order to sell our surplus, "weakness" for agricultural operations, kind of stock was the first question. The and we hoped before this to have paid him high banks and springs of pure water meadows and pastures by winter killing, now of the condition of the trade in Kalamazoo County, where I am most a visit and discussed his experience in suggested a dairy farm, a place where every it is safe to say that the amount of clover ing, looking at reasons, causes, effects, etc, clearing up a farm in the pine woods of facility cou'd be afforded to make what it to be cut in Michigan the present season the Saginaw Valley. We find in a recent 18 so difficult to find, gilt edge butter. For will be less than one-fifth the amount of issue of the Bay City Morning Call the re- this the Jersey was considered the best, an average annual yield. This deficiency port of a visit by a reporter to his farm, and so a few head were purchased, and must seriously affect the quantity and and we take the liberty of making liberal the work initiated. extracts from it. The farm is known as It is also well to state here that the stock the coming winter. The suggestion Riverside, and is on the west bank of the Judge had the good fortune to secure the is therefore offered that timely provision raging Kawkawlin River. The northern services of just the man needed in such an should be made against the great loss and extension of the Michigan Central Rail- enterprise, Mr. J. F. Muldraugh, who has inconvenience likely to arise from this deway passes near it. The Kawkawlin is a undertaken its management. navigable stream, or will be when the logs The Jerseys selected and those bred upon eral forage crops, such as sowed corn, milare cleaned out, for some distance above the farm new number 30 head, and are the farm, which is about a half an hour's all either registered animals or entitled to drive from the village. The Judge says registry. Ten cows are now giving milk, the farm is a business, not a speculative and six others, two year-olds, and three venture. It contained at first 160 acres. year-olds are yet due to calve. The rest It was purchased three years ago. A good of the herd consists of yearlings and ninety-nine. In the one instance the deal of it had been pine land from which calves, not overlooking, however, two average, for the southern four tiers of the valuable timber had been taken, and bulls, one a yearling and the other five a growth of oak and soft woods had years old. The families represented in sprung up. Most of this property was not the herd are of the Alphea, Rhea, Farmer's then very inviting or promising. There Glory and other popular strains, and have was no clearing or semblance of one. The been selected for their records as buttersoil was light sand-sandy loam and tamarack marsh, with about fifteen acres covered with logs and rubbish, and so overflowed by the Ballou dam as to be of no Jersey cattle of undisputed purity and unvalue, except for the growth of flags, a questioned excellence, and as the stock is very excellent crop of which was annually produced. The river banks are here high, and at several places springs of pure ing article among appreciative livers, giltwater seek the river therefrom. Owing edge Jersey butter. So far, considering the to the usually level, flat character of the surroundings, the success attained has Saginaw Valley, spring water in general is unknown, indeed the number of farms been got over, it is probable that the imupon which living springs of water can be provement from year to year will be more from the over-crowded surrounding of the found in this part of the country are but marked. As a pioneer the Judge is a few and difficult to flud. The river bank Michigan could profitably employ ten proper is about twenty feet high and the sand has so much vegetable mold in it, anskilled would soon become competent that crops of all kinds grow luxuriantly and in turn direct the raw recruit. The thereon. Then comes a long, low strip of difficulty experienced by those who have tamarack marsh, running parallel with employed foreign help is in making them the river, in which the washings of years comprehend the meaning of an order, and bave accumulated, until the deposit is now from three to five feet in depth, and the bottom of this marsh being some fifteen feet above the river, and only some ten rods back therefrom, it can easily be drained. This marsh has been logged, ditched and seeded, and a very fine crop of timothy and red top is springing up and will soon afford an abundant supply of rich pasture in the dryest seasons. From this marsh westward to the plank read, the soil is in ridges and valleys, the crest

er ground between the ridges presents no such difficulty, so that after all the quantity of light soil is not so great as a person might at first suppose. It may, however, be said of all this soil, that at a depth of the top of the ridge, a deposit of blue clay is struck of about a foot in depth; beneath this clay, muck, liberally sprinkled with small water shells, is found, and beneath the muck, clay; so that the soil is not cursed with a quick-sand or leachy bottom. Some five acres of the very lightest sand has been plowed this spring and planted to early potatoes, and looking at this soil in its present condition after being in clover and pasture two years, we think the prospect of an excellent crop of dry, mealy potatoes is good. Old farmers in the neighborhood predict a large crop. Time will tell. Five hundred Concord grape vines have been planted this spring on part of this potato ground, and if they do as well as a hundred and fifty vines planted on the river beach three years ago have done, the experiment will be a profitable one. Some peach trees have also been set out, but as yet are too young to bear. But that which above all others adds to the beauty of the place is a five

and overlooking the waters of the river. Two years ago eighty acres of most excellent heavy farming land, upon which ome twenty acres in patches had been cleared, was added to the original purchase. This eighty has all been cleared but about twenty acres, and the principal crops are grown thereon. The old mill dam has all been logged, ditched and seeded, so that there are now about one hundred and forty acres cleared, and at least eighty acres in crops and meadow

acre grove of white oak, white pine and

Norway. This is to-day the finest grove

in the valley, and we doubt if it will not

in a few years be the handsomest grove in

the State, standing as it does high above

In many respects this is very far from a model farm. There are too many slumps, and the white pine stamps on the light soil will stay there to all eternity if they are not pulled out and put to their proper use in building wood fences. The place is not yet properly fenced, and the barn is not large enough. All these things we suppose will come in time, and where a man has unlimited means and a disposition. the time is usually short. Such we understand is not the intention on this farm. The place is now in a condition to build its own barns and fences, and if it will not do this the owner says it is not worth fencing and improving.

spring of water, and all the surroundings, | tion one year ago. We have known for some time that and having a taste in that direction, con-

makers

Riverside Farm to keep in stock a herd of been remarkable, and as the worst has success, and he is doing a noble work for Bay County in showing to doubting Thomases what she is capable of in an agricultural way.

REPORTS come from Southern Ohio that the army-worm is doing much damage in Hamilton and the county adjoining on the north. The pest is said to be paying particular attention to the barley fields, and estimates are made that the crop of this year in that region will not be more than one fifth that of last. Several fields run by Cincinnati breweries are eaten nearly bare. Kansas and W.sconsin barley fields are thriving splendidly, the prospects in the former State being decidedly flatter-

ing. Yoke, just as he understood it.

There are some farmers who always have trouble with hired men. They take of the ridge being light white pine sand, and some difficulty is being experienced in getting this part properly seeded; the lowTHE GROWING CROPS.

Michigan Crop Report, June 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 979 correspondents, representing 714 townships. Five hundred and ninety-three of these returns are from 399 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The cold, dry weather of April was folowed by cold, wet weather in May. At the office of 'the State Board of Health, in Lansing, on the first day of May, the thermometer registered 27 degrees F., on the second 30 degrees, on the fifteenth 31 degrees, and on the twenty-third 34 degrees. The average temperature for the month was 53.10 degrees as compared with 66.94 degrees in May, 1881. The average temperature of May for the fifteen years, 1864 78, at the State Agricultural College, was 51.10 degrees. Rain fell on twelve days to the amount of 4.33 inches, as compared with 1.85 inches in the month of April.

Wheat, during the month of May, not only maintained its condition, but in the latter part of the month, greatly increased in vitality. The estimates show the condition. June 1, to have been 41 per cent. better in the southern four tiers of counties, and 33 per cent. better in the entire State, than on the first of June, 1881. These figures are nearly identical with those obtained in comparing the condition on the first of May with the condition of May 1, 1881. Seven per cent. each of the wheat and corn crops, and six per cent. of the oat grop of 1831, it is estimated, is still in farmers' hands.

The unfavorable weather has seriously interfered with the preparation of land for corn, and caused unusual delay in planting. On the first of June very many fields were yet to be planted. The acreage in corn this year will doubtless exceed somewhat the acreage in 1881, but at the time the reports were sent in it was yet too early to make satisfactory estimates.

.The acreage in oats is slightly in excess, and in barley about the same as in 1881. The condition of oats is 93 per cent, of barley 94 per cent, clover meadows and sequently we are obliged to put our sheep pastures 79 per cent, timothy meadows and pastures 86 per cent, and of clover sowed this year 99 per sint of the condition June 1, 1881. About one-tenth of the acreage seeded to clover this year has failed to grow.

The condition of oats in the southern barley 94 per cent, of clover meadows and pastures 74 per cent, of timothy meadows and pastures 85 per cent, and of clover and pastures 85 per cent, and of clover and pastures 86 per cent, and of clover and pastures 87 per cent, and of clover and pastures 88 per cent, and of clover and pastures 88 per cent, and of clover and pastures 89 per cent, and of clover and pastures 89 per cent, of timothy mool buyer wants a fleece like "Mary's little lamb—as white as snow," and light as cotton, for which he will pay the same price as for one that is not so white The owner of this farm, looking at the and pastures 85 per cent, and of clover location, the river, the high banks, the sowed this year 104 per cent. of the condi-

In view of the very general loss by price of hay and the cost of carrying ficiency by a very general resort to the sevlet, and Hungarian grass.

The prospects for apples continue favorable, but peaches now promise only 82

counties, \$17.78 with board, and \$25.28 without board, and for the entire State with board and \$25.02 without board, and It is the intention of the proprietor of in Illinois, as shown by the Illinois crop report, \$18.87 with board and \$25.52 with-

questioned excellence, and as the stock is increased to furnish, the year round, to regular customers that pre-eminently leadand mills. Of these 290 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is sixtenths of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 827,446, of which 226,350 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 286,612 bushels in the second tier, 167,881 bushels in the third tier, 119,045 bushels in the fourth tier, and 27,558
in the counties north of the southern four
tiers. At 44 eleveters and mills, or 12 per tiers. At 44 elevators and mills, or 12 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no ports have been received, there was no of course it is beyond the limit of this of course it is beyond the limit of this position. wheat marketed during the month. At 257 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat

> April. that there were 1,810,003 sheep sheared in 1881, yielding 9,876,665 pounds of wool.

If there has been a corresponding increase in the remaining townships, there will be 2,175,033 sheep sheared in the State the present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 11,875,680

WHAT STYLE OF SHEEP SHALL WE BREED?

Paper read at the annual meeting of the Sheel Breeders' Convention held at Lansing in December last, by S. B. Hammond, of Kalamazoo.] In presenting my views upon this subject I do not expect to say much that is new and origin I, and that has never been thought of before; neither do I presume to be able to instruct and enlighten men of age and experience in breeding. But this subject being one of interest to every breeder of Merino sheep, and one that has particularly interested me for some time, I offer no further apology for adopting it as the basis of my remarks on this occasion: and if I am successful in turning the mind of any one (beginning) in the direction of thinking, studying and acting in the way of establishing a uniform type or style of Merno sheep, even in his own flock, I shall have acomplished enough (though not all I sought to do,) to fully compensate me a good model at least. A few words upon for the little effort I have made. We know weight of fleece, as compared with weight from what has been done by man, that whatever he wills to do, (miracles and of wool, and I have done, infinitudes excepted,) he is quite certain to accomplish. And most certainly, in

improvement in Merino sh in the United States, since their first in troduction here and even within our own remembrance, we are led to believe that whatever change might be called for (consistent with the nature of the animal,) and having in it an object to justify the means not only could be, but undoubtedly would be effected. I am therefore of the opinion that if some type, (or standard if you choose to call it,) should be unanimously accepted and adopted by this Association, and each member thereof should set about breeding to that standard, it would not be many years before a Michigan-bred Merino sheep might be as easily identified as were the 'native" Michigan sheep of twenty years ago; and here it may be asked, and what if this could be done, where is the advantage or profit in it? I answer, very much every way. Now, we have as many types or styles of sheep as we have breeders; and the different types each have a different and distinct quality of fleece, having but little more similarity than so many distinct breeds of sheep; which of course gives us no special reputation abroad, or even at home, for either sheep or wool; and conand wool upon the local markets in com petition with inferior grades, to a great disadvantage to every breeder of thorough-bred sheep. And as we have to deal with local buyers, we naturally cater to the notions of local wool buyers and ram buy ets, and continually drift further and further from any fixed and permanent standard, in the attempt to breed some-

four tiers of counties is 93 per cent, of thing to suit everybody. For the local and nice, and no more. One local ram buyer wants one style of sheep, and another one another style, hence we are led to think that we must breed a dozen diffamiliar with it; I don't know but out here in central and eastern Michigan you have it different, I should hope so at least). Now on the other hand' were we all breed ing to one standard, and that the highest susceptible type as to quality and quanti-ty of fleece, and the style of carcass to produce it, we would not be many years establishing a uniformity in our fl would attract attention, and thereby create a demand for all of our surplus sheep, and all our wool at better prices than we could realize in any other And besides, society and agricultural fairs are beginning to turn their attention to a standard, from which to judge of the merits of the animals competing for pre-miums, and to which competitors must per cent of an average crop, as compared subscribe, in order to be counted worthy of notice in the show ring. Why not breed sheep as other stock is bred by The wages of farm hands, per month, the intelligent breeder? The Shorthorn breeder seeks to produce an animal that will afford the greatest amount of beef in the shortest space of time, and retain its symmetry of proportion. The Holstein \$18 55 with board and \$27.46 without breeder works on "deep milkers," and is board. The wages per month in Ohio, as shown by the Ohio crop report, are \$16.67 least a car load of milk in a year, or as much as a man can carry at a milking. The Jersey man wants butter, regardless of the size or looks of the animal that pro-

duces it. If she is not larger than a fal-low deer, and has a record of 15 lbs. of points, etc. The same principle holds good in the breeding of horses, from the nassive Percheron to the light and nimble thoroughbred. All are bred for a specific purpose, and nothing would induce an intelligent breeder to be diverted from that purpose in breeding. Why not as well then have some universally acknowledged standard in breeding sheep. If mutton is the desired object, breed mutton sheep; if

paper to discuss this subject at full length, and I only purpose hinting at some of the marketed was 614,283 bushels, which is more important points, with the view of 78 per cent. of the quantity marketed at the same places during the month of tension is the same places during the month of tension is the same places during the month of tension is the same places during the month of tension is the same places during the month of tension is the same places. April.

Crop and stock reports (received from this is its mission; then what quality of the supervisors of 826 townships show wool is best adapted to it, or, rather, what quality of wool is the sheep best adapted

to produce.

I answer, the quality of wool classed a This is an average of 5 46-100 pounds per 'clothing wool,' and grading X to XX is head. The reports also show that the undoubtedly the wool to be grown on

spent, in trying to produce a "delaine" wooled sheep from the American Merino, but all the cases coming under my observtion have proven failures. I know it is not n for some men who have traveled abroad to carry about samples of Merino wool, obtained in France, or Germany, or some other foreign land, and to exhibit the same at meetings of this kind, and expatiate at great length upon the merits of Merino sheep that will grow wool from 3½ inches to 4½ inches in length; but mark you, that kind of wool is always "far-fetched," and is never grown on an

American type of Merino.

The ideal American Merino will not nor cannot produce that kind of wool. Well, Mr. President, and gentlemen, I The Prospects for Corn and Hay. fear that I have already trespassed upo time, and wearied your patience, and still have not told you what type of sheep o breed. The ideal American Merino sheep is that type which will produce the greatest amount of wool, of even length and uniform quality, to given weight of carcass, and maintain its constitutional vigor and development, to describe which is not so easy a matter in the brief space I am alloted here. Hence, I refer you to Dr. Rindall for what I consider a

When I say wool I do not mean gross weight of fleece, but cleansed wool, that can be utilized by the manufacturer. For, be it understood, there is as yet, no device by which the yolk and grease of fleece wool can be utilized. It cannot even be made into soap grease, much less into

yarn, or even "shoddy."

Then where is the advantage in producing it in superabundant quantity. Simply to produce a "crack" fleece, in weight alone, and wanting very likely, in many of the essential qualities that combine to make up intrinsic value. And this is the very "rock" upon which more little barks have been wrecked than any one beside. A breeder hears of some ram owned by some rival breeder, having shoru a fleece, weighing well up into the thirties, perhaps, or some other indefinite number of los, and he of course is stimulated to beat it if possible, and if he can't breed one that will, he goes straight-way to some one that can, and buys a heavy shearing ram; not for his intrinsic value as a stock getter, but simply for his notoriety as a heavy shearer, and also for purpose of beating Mr. Jones or Johnson at the next public shearing. Now this is all wrong and shoots wide of the mark. For a ram may shear forty pounds at one shearing, and not be fit to be breed from, and another one may shear but twenty pounds, and be a noted stock getter. And herein consists the value of stock ram, and not in weight of fleece alone, or in a superabundance of wrinkles. And here again is another argument, (and the last one I shall now offer) for the adoption of a universally accepted stand-

and to you gentlemen of the As

Agricultural College Graduates.

One of the most eloquent and interesting of the triennial alumni orations of our erally reported as "doing well," but a Agricultural college, was that given by Geo. A. Farr, in 1873, in which the speaker showed that even in the interest perhaps the most important of the feed of agriculture it was not desirable that all crops. Great damage was done to the of the graduates should become tillers of meadows and pastures by the unprecedentthe soil. The tastes, inclination, and ed drouth of last year, and many sections aptitude of many would demand, on the report clover particularly as badly winterpart of wisdom, that they engage in other killed last winter. In addition to this, we pursuits. More than one-half the grad- now learn of quite serious damage in poruates have actually become directly engaged in the line of work specially called souri by the ravages of the army-worm. to their attention in the very practical The cold weather, which has so greatly. course of study which is marked out retarded the growth of corn, has also specially to aid the agriculturist. Yet it caused a slow growth of grass in many does not follow that the other part shall localities thus far. Another large shortdo less to promote the interests of agri- age in the corn and grass crops this year culture. The speaker held that every would prove almost a commercial calamgraduate, whatever his calling, would take ity, and we earnestly hope that it may not an active interest in agriculture. And be experienced. the very fact that he was engaged in other callings would often make him more efficient to aid agriculture than if directly engaged in farming,

That the graduates of the Michigan To the Editors of the Michigan Farmer. graduate that has gone into the ministry pact, with very little yolk or gum. as yet, has written a very popular and valuable book on apiculture, and is one of the most able writers for the agricul- by thoughtful care and judicious managetural press. Similar remarks may be made of these graduates who have become editors and doctors. The several professors who are grad-

uates from the college-and considering the age of the college their number and influence is remarkable—are not lacking in this same tendency. Prof. Cook has, during the present spring, set out more than 100 trees along the highway which passes through his farm near Owosso. These are not all maples or elms, but include ing to live stock in each of the States and Terseveral of the most desirable species, such ritories, shows that there were on farms in number of sheep in the same townships in 1882 was 1,879,385, which is 3.8 per cent. more than the number sheared in 1881.

American Merinos. Any quality finer than XX indicates a delicate constitution in the sheep, and any quality below X in the sheep, and any quality below X may better be grown on the intermediate willows, etc. They are not equi-distant, in the sheep, and 46,683,954 swine.

flocks of grades or "medium" wooled sheep. Much effort and money has been spent, in trying to produce a "delaine" in one uniform straight line, but are grouped, not so as to injure the road, but to produce a very pleasing effect. The produce a very pleasing effect. The professor has also put in nearly a mile of ditch, and has added some of the most choice cattle of the Shorthorn breed to his farm. Prof. Cook has often remarked that he desired to have one of the best herds of Shorthorns and one of the finest orchards possible. He surely seems in the way to realize his wish. A fine creek runs across the farm which has its source entirely in springs on the place. This is the seat of fine prospective fish-ponds.

The following is the summary of some ,400 reports by correspondents to a firm in Chicago on the prospects for corn and

nay in the northwest: When our correspondents in many sections of the great corn surplus-producng belt of the country inform us at this late date that the corn crop is not yet all planted, that much that was put in the ground will have to be replanted, and. with but few exceptions, report the crop as in a very backward condition, we confess that it causes us a good deal of apprehension, and we cannot but look forward with much anxiety to the outcome of this, the greatest and most important of all our cereal crops. Many localities report a good stand, and we are pleased to note very general expressions of hopefulness on the part of our correspondents, that with a late and favorable season from now on the crop may yet come out all right; but, coupled as these expressions are, with their statements of the present unfavorable condition of the crop at large, we take it that their wish is father to the thought, rather than that their hopes are based upon the actual belief that the great corn-belt will produce even an average crop this season.

The cause of the unpromising start which the crop has had is almost universally stated to have been the continued cold, wet weather, and this has within the past few days been very generally succeeded by warm and growing weather, which begets a renewed hopefulness that is cheering, to say the least,

The outlook in Kansas is decidedly the most favorable of any of the leading corngrowing States, and the outcome of the crop at large can only be determined in the future, with the chances decidedly against Thanking you, Mr. President, for your courtesy in extending to me an invitation to tell you "what I know about" breeding, and to you gentlemen of the Association the largest error of cota that he had been stored for perhaps much the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of cota that he had been stored for the largest error of the largest it in the start. In pleasing contrast with for your patience in listening to me, I leave raised in this country. The acreage is the subject to your just criticism. an exception our reports are of the most promising nature.

We wish that we could say as much for the hay or grass crop, which is now gencareful study of the field at large indicates a very considerable shortage in this, tions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Mis-

Record of a South Haven Flock.

DETROIT, June 13, '82,

Agricultural college do possess a strong GENTLEMEN:-I enclose memoranda of desire to serve the calling to which their the clip from a small flock of sheep owned attention has been so persistently direct. and bred by Rev. A. C. Merritt of South ed during the four years of their course Haven, Mich. Mr. M. is a practical beis fully sustained by actual statistics. liever in the Darwinian theory, so far as This is strikingly true of those who are to allow only 'the survival of the fittest" not actually employed on the farm. in his flock, and by carrying out his prin-Senator Farr himself remarked to the ciple and a judicious crossing with Spanish writer, a short time since, that it was his rams, he has bred a flock of ordinary, ambition to posess and control one of the | coarse wooled native sheep, with which he finest and best equipped farms in the commenced some 12 years since, up to the State of Michigan, which ambition would present standard. The writer saw his flock certainly be gratified if his life was spared. some six months since and they are mar-Several other lawyer graduates have al- vels of size, symmetry and beauty every one. ready secured large farms. The only The wool is long, fine, very close and com-

The result of his efforts shows what may be accomplished with ordinary stock,

Name	11	08 OZ8	Name.	lbs ozs
Jack)	4	16 09	Cassy. 2 ys	16 0%
Jill (twine, 1 Jr.	11 04	Zantippe. 2 yrs	11 08
Cheste	rl	17 04	Snowball	. 11 11
Mollie	1 year	13 18	Abby	11 10
Leo 1	1	17 14	Becky Nancy	11 04
Luna	1 year	15 03	Nancy	12 03
Aries.	1 vr	18 991	Jane	12 09
	ea. 1 vr	11 12	Debby	12 08
	1 yr	15 04	Specks	14 01
	av 1 vr	12 13	Primrose Ann	14 08
	2 yrs	13 0	Ernestine	15 08

A recent bulletin of the census office, relat-

The Best Use of Clover.

In this country-at least in the Northern States-clover is the chief renovating crop. Others are sometimes plowed under to increase fertility; but they never produce the good effect of a well-turned clover leaf. Clover, however managed, is helpful. The farmer who sows most clover seed is presumptive'y a good farmer, and on the high road to success. But there are many different ways of using clover, and some of these are much more advantageous than others. Much depends on locality. At a distance from markets, some things cou'd be done that would be inadvisable near a large city. But there are some principles everywhere applicable and im-

Clover roots are the most important part of the plant for increasing fertility. I do in a most violent form in 1842, and again not underrate the value of the growth of clover tops; but there are other plants of the United States, Great Britain, Irewhich for bulk and value for their growth above the surface are equal or superior to a partial or entire destruction of the potato clover, but which plowed under give far less good effects. The long roots of clover, striking down into the subsoil, bearing down air and warmth, and bringing up stores of mineral fertility, are found in no other available plant. Buckwheat and sowed corn are sometimes plowed under as green manure; but generally with disappointing results. One reason perhaps is that roots of these annuals do not penetrate the subsoil, and this in turn may explain the fact that growing corv; even to be turned under, is not properly a recuperative process. The growth turned under is only what the roots have taken from the ordinary surface soil. Clover does something more-how much more is as yet undetermined. At least the clover roots bring up fertility from the deeper subsoil which other plants could not well reach. My belief is that in some way not well known the growth of the clover, by its dense shade, or the decomposition of the elements in the soil, de velops more fertility than the plant itself gets from any part of the soil.

No use of clover is the best which fails to secure the largest growth of the plant above and below the surface. For this reason the old practice of plowing under clover when in full bloom is objectionable. The growth of stem and leaves is then the largest: but by cutting it once and as close to the ground as can be fairly done with a common mower, a second growth is secured somewhat less, usually, than the first crop, but with an enormous increase in the growth of roots. At the time the clover is in full bloom the roots have scarcely begun their growth. Cutting off the top in the heat of midsummer sends the roots downward in search of moisture. The plant immediately sends up a new sprout, which, in favorable weather, will soon form a dense mat over the surface. It is from this second growth of the medium clover that the seed is obtained. though, if increasing fertility be the chief object, the second crop may be plowed under when in blossom and in time for seeding with wheat. If the field is not to be plowed until the following year, it is better to leave the second growth uncut to rot on the ground. The apparent loss of feed is more than made good by the greatly increased fertility.

Why not leave the first crop to decay on the ground where grown? This is sometimes done, but I think the practice not rally advisable. There is a long time after the first clover crop ripens until the growth ceases in the fall. If the clover is allowed to fully mature the roots die, as the plant is properly a triennial. Then the soil will inevitably fill with weeds, and the after condition of the field will offset the condition of the clovering. When the first crop of clover is cut off, the second starts so soon and makes so strong a growth as to effectually choke many kinds of weeds. A good seeding of clover is quite as helpful often in cleaning land as in making it fertile.

To do this, the seeding should never be less than one peck per acre. Clover seeds are very small, and if every one grew, much less than a peck would make a seeding. But because they are small, a large proportion are sure to fail, even on well prepared seed beds. In sowing, allowance must be made for the fact that many seeds will fall where they can not possible make a plant. Perhaps one inch on either side would insure success; but as the seed is dying out, and the like, and modern dropped it must lie, unless some timely rain shifts its position. The best success is on winter grain which has been harrowed in the spring. Rye is better than wheat, as it usually shades the land less, and is off a little earlier. But on moderately rich wheat ground clover will usually show a good catch it sown liberally. If too rich, so that the wheat falls down, the clover is apt to be smothered. Often, however, when the stand of clover seems very poor after harvest, if horses and other stock are kept off, the clover will grow so as to astonish everybody. The reason is, that the "catch" was on the and spreading, and continually throwing ground all the time, but the shade of the off new shoots, which more rolling land grain had kept it down so that it could is unable to do so continuously, owing to hardly be seen.

Clover should never be pastured. As there are exceptions to all rules, there may be to this, but chiefly in those places where the clover growth is thought of secondary importance. What I set out to pastured, and to this there are no exceptions. Young clover is so tender a plant that the trampling of hoofs, however light. will destroy or seriously injure it. At any period of its existence a man or child can not put a foot on a clover plant without injuring it. Any kind of stock will trample down and injure twice or thrice as many clover plants as it eats. Why, then, should pasturing in any way or at any season be tolerated? After the entire growth is completed, the damage is least; but usually this last growth is worth more to lie on the field as a mulch than for feed.

The best use of clover requires its growth during two full seasons. More that worse rather than better condition therefor-the clover disappearing and June case may be, a matter which could have grass, Canada thistles and other weeds taking its place. I have sometimes plowed clover under the second spring, when the field was filled with red root, whose seed would mature by the time the clover was in full blossom. With the early plowing required to head off this weed, the field can be got into corn or potatoes; and if need be, see led with wheat the same fall, and with clover the following spring, by which time little redroot would be found.-Examiner.

The Potato Rot.

Dr. Byron D. Halsted, in a paper read before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, describes the fungus which causes the potato rot as follows:

"There is probably no disease of cultivated plants that has caused so much uffering to the human family as the 'wet rot' in potatoes. This disease occurred in 1845, when it spread over a great part land, portions of Central Europe, causing crop, and with it untold amount of suffering to those people who rely largely upon the potato for their daily food.

"It has been known to botanists for thirty years that the potato 10t is caused by the growth of a microscopic fungus, known to science as Peronospora infestans. It is a near relative of a number of parasi tic fungi of the same genus, which prey upon other agricultural plants, such as the grape mildew, (P. Viticola), lettuce mildew, (P. Gangliformis) etc. This fungus first manifests its presence as July, and if the season should be favorable, a frost-like covering on the under side of the aftermath could be cut with far less the foliage of the potato plant, soon caus- damage than will follow feeding it off the ing the leaves to curl; and so rapid is its land .- Maryland Farmer. destructive work at times, that in a few nours the green and vigorous vines are changed into a brown mass of decaying vegetation. Next after the leaves, the stems are attacked, and from them the discase passes down to the tubers, where it does its greatest work of destruction. "The fungus consists of a number of

very fine threads, which grow in all directions through the tissue of the tuber, and, absorbing nutriment for its growth from the tuber, it induces a decay that is life and animal heat rather than for fat rapid in its work, producing a worthless and disgusting mass of rotten vegetable matter. As a general thing, the disease is of a milder type, and only a few leaves or a few plants may at first be attacked, from which, if left alone, the rot spreads until the whole field is more or less affect-

"The rot makes its appearance from the first to the middle of August, and is always associated with rains; that which is called 'muggy' weather being most favorable for its development.

"In midsummer, the farmer should be on the watch for the brown spots on the leaves, and, as soon as found, the cror should be harvested; any delay will allow the fungus time to spread to the stems, and from them down to the tubers, and then, should there be a damp spell, the potatoes are quite sure to rot. After digging, the potatoes should be placed in a stack and coarse hay during an inclement cool and dry place, thus surrounding them with conditions the most unfavorable for the further growth of the fungus that may be already present in the substance of the tubers.

"With a knowledge of the time of year that the fungus makes its attack, it is evident that, by growing quick-ripening varieties and planting them early, the crop may be gathered before the time for the rot to come. On this account, in particular, the growing of early sorts is ecommended.

"As a precaution against the propagation and spread of the fungus, the vines of all the potatoes should be gathered after digging and burned, thus destroying many millions of minute spores that would otherwise remain to cause further trouble. Any tubers that are at all affected should be thrown out, and either fed to stock or burned. The storing of one such potato may communicate the rot to the whole

Care of Grass Lands.

Farm as we may-practice rotation of crops-yet there is a continual dying out of our grasses, and re-seeding the land does not permanently re-establish themand the inquiry continually comes, why the grass does not hold its footings. The old theories attribute it to different conditions of the season, grubs, freezing out, science says it comes from lost fertility, that constant grazing has depleted the soil, and that the plant food has migrated in the form of beef, butter, mutton, etc. To a certain extent these specifications enter into the complete answer, but that there are other causes, no one can doubt.

If a close examination of our grass lands is made, on the level lands, where the water line remains high, or close to the surface, the grass is usually found of vigorous growth and unbroken turf, for the mixture that this soil more uniformly contains keeps the growing roots alive interrupted moisture.

The time of cutting grass has much to do with the permanency. · Grass, like timber, has its proper time for cutting, and the lessening of injury to the roots. Grasses that have spreading roots, like red say in the first sentence of this paragraph, top and its kindred varieties, are best is that young clover should never be early cut, as nature at once sets about repairing the loss with new shoots, but timothy needs to be fully developed, from the fact that its bulbous roots are also putting out new bulbs for the next crop, and to sever the stalk, cuts off a large dependency for the support of this new growth, and unless conditions are exceed- this evening, and the foregoing is the ingly favorable, the bulb with its new offspring dies.

The value of our grass lands to produce is also largely influenced by a lacking of cut and measuring worms. fertility at the time of seeding down, which is usually done with some kind of grain, and by withholding this element, First, between my wheat fields and meathe wheat taking the more rapid and dows, and corn field and meadows, we vigerous growth, deprives the grass root ditched, throwing the earth on the meathis is of no advantage, and the field is in of its share, and the grass root thus held dow side, and making the side next the

been avoided if abundant fertility had first been applied. To do this might be pointed out a score of ways, but in the main, shallow drainage, a friable, loose condition of the soil to facilitate the spreading of the grass roots, sufficient fertility meadows and judicious cutting of hay, as regards time, will, as a rule, result in a grod field of grass.

It is quite likely that self seeded lots, if kept enriched, come nearest to meeting the requirements, but the fact is that nature does not always produce upon the moisture are the two great essentials in grass growing, and there is no reason timothy and red top, enriching of some kind needs to be repeated each year. One of the most serious damages done to meadows is feeding off the aftermath early in the fall, and leaving the roots un' protected until nature kindly sends a will stand much hard usage by the elements, but show bad treatment from the farmer very soon. If the aftermath is allowed to remain and serve as a mulch for the soil, a good benefit will be received from the crop following, more than balancing the gain from a few days feeding, and this and early cutting should be resorted to, so that the roots may be enabled to cover themselves with a coating of cool green before the parching days of

Agricultural Economies. The N. Y. Tribune says: "The profit of the future is to come in avoidance of wastes of the farm. As the country grows older, land dearer and immigration heavier, competition waxes fiercer in all agricultural production. A ruinous share of the hay is lost first in cutting when ripened to woodiness or dried to hardened ems; then in giving it out to sustain and flesh. Corn is also thrown away by insufficient or injudicious feeding. There is enormous loss in keeping a poor cow that yields 300 gallons of milk per annum instead of one that produces 600 at about the same cost. One may bring the owner in debt, while the other affords a handsome profit on expense of keep. A cow that gives milk only from April to Novem ber, and runs dry when forage is costly and milk is dear, should have a few months' extra feeding, and go to the butcher as soon as possible. That a cow is dry for more than six weeks is the fault of the owner in not procuring 'the survival of the fittest,' and again perhaps in not supplying ample and succulent food at all seasons, while the milk habit of the young cow is forming. The loss in milk and meat by irregular feeding and a change from fresh pastures to a straw season, 13 an irreparable waste which is projected into the succeeding summer without regard to the abundance of its pasturage.

'The losses from negligence, or want of skill, in the preparation for market, the manipulation or manufacture from raw material, is enormous. Milk of the same quality, of the same cost, makes butter at Mixed fruits sell in market at half the value of assorted samples neatly put up. The pig products of a famous Massachusetts farm are disposed of in New York City at 23 cents per pound, while similar goods from the average farm command but 13 cents. Skill, taste, neatness and a well-earned reputation for reliable excellence get the highest rewards-give better dividends than the capital and labor represented in the product on which they are expended. There is solid money in these intangible valuables. But the wastes that may be avoided are numerous in every department of agricultural practice, and cannot be hinted at in a paragraph. They are illustrated in the differing costs and selling prices of the products of adjoining farms in every neighborhood of the land."

How Tennesseans Fight the Army Worm.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Tennessee, gives the method by which residents there subdue the army worm:

"The army worm originates in old mea dow lands more particularly, and where there are no meadows in a neighborhood, I hear of no worms. They travel from the meadows to the wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn. If the wheat, rye and barley are past the bloom, and making the grain, when attacked by the worm, the grain is oftener benefitted by being stripped of the blades than injured. Oats, if attacked, are generally ruined-so is the corn; both being very tender plants, the worms go for them heavily. I will describe the worm for the benefit of those who are

macquainted with him. "He is bald headed, well formed, black body, with two rather yellow than white strip s from head to tail. When full grown it is a fourth less in size than a common pencil, and when ready to deposit his cotton is rather yellow, and is very clumsy or slow, but in almost constant motion and very hungry, eating rapidly until he disappears. Where he go s, I do not know; he simply goes out of sight. I find speak most of its swiftness .- Popular Scino holes that he goes into, and I do not find him dead on the ground. Where does he go to? I walked the ditch two hours best description I can give you. He is, I might say, rather an innocent looking worm, and has not the hideous look of the

"The force upon my farm ave been giving him battle for four or five days. back is either frozen or burnt out as the wheat or corn slanting under, so that when

the worms come into the ditch, which they do by the thousands and millions, they attempt to crawl out on the corn and wheat side and fall back, and when collected in the ditch, we hitch a mule or horse to a small log of wood and draw it up and down the ditch and mash the army mixed into the soil, limited pasturage of to death; in this way millions are s'aughtered. With a little care, they never pass the ditch, and the wheat, corn and oats are safe. As I before stated, they never originate in the wheat or corn field, unless the wheat has been sown on an old meadow. But if they do get into the wheat, then there demand or of the right sorts, so that only one mode of fighting them, and that human agency is needed. Manure and is by the old Virginia mode. The worms crawl up the stalks and strip the blades off up to the head, if you will stand idly why, if land is kept enriched, it may not by and permit them to do so. To prevent be relied upon for a crop. With meadows this is almost too simple and cheap to rethat produce the tame grasses, like late. The worm is very clumsy, and the least shock precipitates him to the ground. and while there, he does little or no damage. Take a rope from 50 to 100 feet in length, and weight it in the middle and put a man or boy to each end of it, opposite each other, and let them pass the rope covering of snow. Either of these kinds over the field once a day so long as the worm lives (which is usually ten days), and you will save the field from injury. The fat fellows are never able to make a second trip up the stalk; one trip with the rope is sufficient for that crop. A repetition of this operation once a day for about ten days will save the crop; and it is easier and cheaper than ditching. I have succeeded in keeping them so far out of my wheat so I have no occasion to use the rope practice, but others are using it daily, including Sunday, and report success.'

Care of Brood Sows.

The care the farmers in Iowa and the Northwest take of their brood sows during 40 days, will determine largely their own good or ill-fortune for the next year, and also the price laboring men the world over shall pay for food. There is every encouragement to take the utmost care, as the price is at present high, the supply on hand small, the probability great that they will be matured on cheap food and bring a fair if not a high price. A litter of pigs lost through a little neglect, is from \$50 to \$100 lost the next fall. The first six weeks of a pig's life is the critical period. Whatever other business there may be on hand the young pig must not be neglected. The first danger is that of being crushed by its dam. To avoid this, if she is in breeding pen, allow her a very small amount of bedding and have a pole around the inside of the pen six inches from the wall. The next danger is being devoured by the dam, this arises from a morbid appetite caused by improper care and a too exclusive diet on one kind of food before farrowing. So long as brood sows are fed exclusively on corn, there will be trouble of this kind. Next is the danger of feeding the dam on too rich diet, thus giving a food to the pig overloaded with cream. A brood sow for two or three days after farrowing requires nothing but gruel. Afterwards, corn with slops, with food of ighter and less beating character. Another great danger lies in want of sunlight and exercise. Breeding pens which do not provide for sunlight and shelter from cold rains are a failude. The most effective way to starve a pig is to keep it out of the sun. For summer diet give soaked corn and grass with refuse milk. By all means soak the corn. To feed it otherwise is waste. The best way we have found when the number is limited is to use a kerosene or oil barrel, first moisten the corn until swells, then fill the barrel up with cold water; this retards fermentation until i

can be fed out .- Henry Wallace, in Iowa Homestead. The Original Home of the Herse. There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not in the beginning have thriven and multiplied in the thick, forest-grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams about in its wild state. Here, too, arose the first nation of riders of which we have any historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence even at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse From these regions the horse spread in ali directions, especially into the steppes of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes-from the original home of the horse-the later does the tamed horse seem to have made his historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse racing among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East and Northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draught animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended on its fleetness can easily be inferred from the name, which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, ence Monthly for June.

Agricultural Items.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Farmer says he breaks up his prairie land with sheep. He turns a large flock of sheep upon the ground, and in two years they will pasture it so closely that the roots of the grass will be dead, and the soil can be plowed with the utmost case.

G. W. HOFFMAN, of the Elmira Farmers' Crub, says that it is impossible to secure a good tight roof without a suitable foundation to build on. There is no way of repairing an old, worn, shingled roof by the ap- \$5 10 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free

plication of any mixture that simply coats the worn material.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Dairyman says that it will not be possible to make more than three-fifths to two-thirds as much cheese this season as last, in some of the large cheese-producing sections, owing to the winter killing of the pastures. He says rains will not help the grass, as it is killed out; not merely injured, but exterminated.

Ir you wish to use hay caps put the hay up in cocks of 200 to 300 pounds each, and make caps about six feet square, of heavy sheeting. Fasten a string, with a loop in it, to each corner of the cap. Use pins made of strips of shingle about one and a half inches wide, with a notch in the thick end and the other end sharpened. Pin the caps down tight, and they will protect the hay through storm that will blow down rail fences.

GREAT landed estates do not remain long in the same families in this country. This fact is illustrated in the history of California. Thirty years ago a few individuals owned vast tracts of land, but with a few exceptions these great proprietors have died poor. John A. Sutter, who died a pensioner on the Government, once owned about 50,000 acres, including the site of the city of Sacramento. In 1850 there were only 872 farms in California; by the last census there were 35,934.

THE importation of potatoes, beans and cabbages from Europe and Great Britain to the United States has amounted to over a million and a half of dollars, to be paid in gold. When it comes to this, that the United States is a market for foreign beans, cabbages, potatoes and onions, it would seem that it is high time for farmers to wake up to their opportunities for furnishing our markets with such products as those above named. What will become of Boston's baked bean reputa-tion if we must depend upon France, Italy Salt in Agriculture and Germany for beans? To say nothing of pooking to Ireland fer potatoes. - Boston Tra-

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Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

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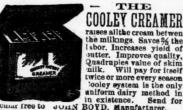
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KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and -LIVER-

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in fre-condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

4- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Flich, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Sir: -The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sedjum 187 74 percent

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Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two anea half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chioride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



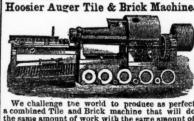
SAW MILLS The Best is Cheapes SAW MILLS For Descriptive Circular & Prices write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article for family and per-

sonal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices . No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S.

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i combined Tile and Brick machine that will do he same amount of work with the same amount of power. This machine is designed expressly for arties having threshing engines. For circulars and price lists for 1881 82, address NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind.



j3-26t Queen THE South FARM MILLS For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.

10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet. Simpson & Gault M'fg Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

je13-13t STATE OF MICHIGAN.—Third Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending between Annie Hoops, complainant, and Charles Hoops, de Circuit in Chancery. Suit pending between Annie Hoops, complainant, and Charles Hoops, defendant, in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in chancery, at Detroit, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1882. It appearing from the affidavit of Annie Hoops, the complainant in this came, that the defendant, Cuarles Hoops, is not a resident of the State of Michigan but is a resident of the State of Michigan but is a resident of the State of Illinois, on motion of Hawley & Howard, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that s.id Charles Hoops appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause within four months from the date hereof, and that this order be published once in each week for six successive weeks in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper published in said County, the first publication to be within twenty days from the date of this order.

HAWLEY & HOWARD, Circuit Judge. HAWLEY & HOWARD, Solicitors for Complainant,



WEIGH WHAT YOU SELL AND BUY

JUNE 20, 1882,

THERE IS MONEY IN THE PRACTICE

Every farmer should have the means of weighing is produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of seales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best nakes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so ow that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for your.

No. 1-Housekeepers' Scale.



With tin scoop 50c extra. Brass scoop 75c extra



reighs from 1/4 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platform 016 by 1816 inch Price \$7 00 and MICHIGAN FARMER one ye



Price \$20 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year



ize of platform 6 by 12 feet.



weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons) size of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$58 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by express the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the pletform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the anufacturers, and the prices shove are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same articles. To get the scales at above prices of conrec the order must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not one

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, DETROIT, MICH.

M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE -Default having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage, executed by Garrett Starsell and his wife, Dolly Stansell, mortgagors, to John Webster, mortgage, executed by Garrett Stander and be-wife, Dolly Stansell, mortgagors, to John Webster, mortgagee, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the tounty of Wayne. State of Michigan, on the 9th day of June A. D 1880, at 10:50 o'clock in the foreacon, in liber 156 of mortgages, on page 173; upon which said mortgage there is now due the sum of one hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 tollars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fe upon which said mortgage there is now due the sum of one hundred and seventy-five and 50-109 dollars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage is case of foreclosure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes in such cases make and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much 'hereof as shall be necessary viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of Detroit in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, on the east side of Eighth Street, on subdivision of lot twenty, of the Bixer farm, north of Grand River Avenne; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Gratiot Street, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the City Hull, wherein is held the Circuit court for the County of Wayne, in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, wichigan, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY A D. 1882 at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, to satisfy asid debt, and costs of foreclosme including THORSDAY, THE TWENTISTH DAY OF JULY
A D. 1882 at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, to
satisfy said debt, and costs of foreclosure including
said attorney fee.

JOHN WEBSTER, Mortga
ALFRED E. HAWES. Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated. Detroit. April 12th, 1882.

COUNTY OF WAYNE,
In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersign d, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased. by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probat Court for the County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, then will be sold as public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the Civ Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1882, at the o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of ont-lot twenty three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in hier 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 289; also lots unletteen, twenty-twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of ont-lot televen of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 20, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Towaship of Springweits, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.

WM. A. THROOP, Excentree. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, 188.

WM. A. THROOP, JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney.



W. C. Ba

JUNE

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The Newer Grapes. W. C. Barry thus describes the new va-

Korticultural.

JUNE 20, 1882.

rieties of grapes: Grapes are receiving marked attention from cultivators at the present time. Particular interest is manifested in the new sorts, and all growers are waiting anxiously for the experience of those who have the novelties on trial. We regret that it is not in our power to offer any information about them. It will probably require two or three years more to determine their value. I had the pleasure of testing a new grape which is remarkable for its fine flavor, equalling. if not surpassing in this respect, any variety I know of. The grape I refer to is the Amber Queen, raised in Massachusetts. It is of medium size, purple when perfectly ripe, and has a rich sprightly flavor which is remarkable. The vines which produced the fruit being young, it was not possible to judge fairly of the habit of the plant, or garded as promising.

Burnet, a hybrid between Hartford Pro-

lific and Black Hamburg, and raised by Mr. Dempsey, in Canada, deserves notice on account of its fine quality.

Early Victor, a black grape originated by John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kansas. the same gentleman who originated Burr's Seedling Strawberry, is said to be the earliest variety known and is expected to displace Champion and Hartford Prolific. Reliable grape culturists give us this assurance, so we may look toward this grape with considerable interest. The Secretary Grape, one of Mr. Rickett's seedlings, referred to in a former report by the writer of this as a grape of poor quality-produced some fine flavored fruit the past summer. It ripens very unevenly, however, and the vine is such a poor grower that it can not become popular. Highland, another of Mr. Rickett's grapes, appears to he very late.

Lady Washington we did not see under favorable circumstances, and can not speak of it intelligent'y.

Miner's Seedlings fruited with us for the first time, and were quite a disappointment. They all partake of the character of Concord, and are said to have been selected from 1500 seedlings. One trial is not sufficient to estimate their value, but I fear they are not destined to become popular. The seven white varieties bear a strong resemblance to each other, though of course, there are points of difference. Victoria is the best. There are two black ones, Linden and Rockingham, neither of which show any points of excellence. All resemble Concord in habit of growth and productiveness, and some of the white varieties would have been considered acquisitions had they been disseminated a a few years ago before the new White Grapes we now have in market.

Lady Charlotte, one of Pringle's Hybrid Grapes, gives promise of excellence. It is railroads. In the absence of any such help, remarkable for its fine flavor. Vermont the apple grower can make his own inquir-Giant, another of his hybrids, is to all appearance, of no value. It is black, very pulpy and the flavor poor.

I should not fail to refer to three variered grape, and so attractive that when exhibited in a collection it is the first to receive notice. Lindley we have spoken of and deserves to be so regarded. It is singular that these varieties have not attained the distinction which they merit. It shows plainly that we are liable to overlook some important fruits.

Rockland Favorite, from Massschusetts, resembles the Concord, but does not surpass it in any respect so far as we can see. The White Ann Arbor, raised from seed of the Concord, is represented to be of much value. The bunch and berry are described as being large, fruit of first quality, and the vine vigorous and free from mildew. Feemster Favorite, from Indiana, is said to excel the Concord in hardiness, and if so, is probably of some value at the West. The bunch is said to be of medium to large size; sun slightly shaded with salmon.

Wyoming Red or Wilmington Red, which originated on the Hudson, being described as a variety which was likely to supersede the Delaware, was watched closely. We may have a spurious sort, for the plant which we have under that name produced a dark red or purple grape; very purple, foxy and of inferior quality.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catherines, writes that several promising seedlings have been raised and are on trial in Canada. One, an improved Delaware, raised by C. H. Biggar, Drummondville. Another being a fine White Grape, seedling of the Concord, and better flavored.

Our own seedlings, the Rochester and Monroe, continue to be very satisfactory. Last season, when many grapes failed to set their fruit well, owing to unfavorable weather at the blossoming time, these proved remarkable exceptions and produced such an amount of fruit that we wines command a ready sale at home and hide his baldness at the age of thirty with took off fully one-half from the vines when abroad, while he manufacturers "chamin a green state. The Rochester, with its pagee" that is as good as the large prolarge-shouldered, compact clusters, is a portion of what is bought in this country remarkably handsome grape; and the bunches are borne in such abundance that Before the Scuppernong matures the early particular churches or crowned heads they are very showy and attractive. The vine is vigorous and the foliage very healthy. It has some defects, but where

is not destined to be spread broadcast, for it can not be propagated except with some difficulty. Monroe is very early, pleasant flavored, vine very vigorous, hardy, prolific, and the foliage is healthy.

The Apple Question.

L. B. Pierce, in the Ohio Farmer, considers the question as follows:

vesting, for cutting up and husking their crowding when the proper time comes, 25 to 40 bushels.

then the apples are gathered; but if almost anything else can be done, the apple picking is deferred until the wind has picked the major portion, when the remnant is hustled hastily into the barn and from there to the cellar, to keep or not, as the extent of hard knocks and rough usage may be

greater or less. "Although a biennial apple crop is almost as certain as the change of seasons, t is rare to find a farmer who makes any change in his plans for the autumn. He plants as much corn and as many potatoes. and is just as likely to increase as to diminish the breadth of grain sowing in the apple year as in any other. Many even go farther than this, and subject their orchard ground to a place in their regular farm rotation, plowing and sowing and reaping, regardless of whether the orchard is benefited or ruined. The plea for all this is They did well, forming fine curd-like heads that apples are too low for profit in the plenty years and too scarce in the off ones.

"Now the question occurs whether a little forethought might not obviate some of the difficulties attending the marketing to juage ratify of the habit of the plant, or size of cluster. This variety may be re- of apples during the plenty year, and it is large. One head cut short as it could be upon this topic that I took up my pen to and closely trimmed, weighed twentywrite. The first suggestion that I have to eight pounds. These plants were set beoffer is, make some definite plans for pick- tween the rows of early potatoes. The ing and saving the apples in season, bearing in mind that it can not be profitably done at once, nor after everything else is

"The Rhode Island Greening, Canada Red, Rambo, Fallawater, Esopus Spitzenburg, and King all require picking sooner than the Belmont, Northern Spy, Baldwin Peck's Pleasant, Newtown Pippin, Swaar, or Russet. 21. Make contracts as far as possible to furnish your acquaintances with their supply of apples, agreeing upon quantity and varieties to be delivered directly from the orchard, at time of picking. As few buy the full amount which they use, many of the earlier winter varieties can be contracted in this way. 3d. Arrange to keep the best keepers in the best manner that your own and neighbors' market is always less by several weeks than the keeping period of carefully handled, long-keeping winter apples. 4th. Use all available means for the distribution of the surplus. The area of over-production of perishing fruits is often less than is much in advance of that at home. This ies while the fruit is growing.

"There is one region which bids fair for creasing market for apples. This is the ties of Rogers' Grapes, the importance of wheat region of the Northwest. Twelve which has been overlooked. They are years of intelligent and persevering effort Lindley, Herbert and Gærtner. Herbert is to raise apples in Central Minnesota has renot a portion of these empty trains be of the orchards of Ohio and Michigan to the apple famished homes of Dakota? The subject is worthy of consideration, and it is not too early, even while the trees are clothing themselves with white preparatory to the displaying of their autumnal wealth, to consider the question. The export market and apples adapted thereto; the establishment of drving factories or private berry large, green in the shade, and in the dryers; the building of cellars or houses especially adapted for the keeping of apples, and the improving of small varieties of late keepers by thinning of young fruit, are all questions of interest in con-nection with this subject."

The Tokay Vineyard in North Caro-

lina. The Tokay Vineyard, near Fayettevil'e -planted about twenty-five years ago by than for a profit-has been extended every dustries of the State. Colonel Green, a supply. His Concord wine is pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal to the claret; his Scuppernong, Delaware and other as "Dry Roderer" or "Green Seal' grapes come on, and Col. Green ships thousands of boxes of Delawares. Concords, Ionas, etc., etc., to New York, the grape that has not. The Rochester Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The table varieties are not grown as the Scuppernong, on arbors, but are trellised, and kept

pruned down year after year. When the Scuppernong is ripe all the women, boys and girls-white and blackthrough the surrounding country, who are in need of work, are employed to gather the harvest, and they go over the ground with great cloths, which are spread upon "Many excellent farmers who make all the ground, and the fruit is carefully needful preparations for having and har- picked or beaten off, and conveyed by France the custom of "La Rosiere," by hundreds of bushels to the vats and corn, and digging their potatoes, rely presses. One Scuppernong vine alone at upon odd spells and chance help for Tokay bears it is estimated, 100 bushels, gathering their apples. If nothing else is and there are many which produce from the commune. At Treviso a curious Rose

Culture of Cauliflower. A correspondent of the Heuit Recorder

"I have been successful in raising cauliflower, and as there appears to be a want of success-so far as I am acquainted -I will give you my method of cultivation. I sow my seed in the open air at the same time I do for cabbage. I am not anxious to raise hot-bed plants, or even of love, and of beauty, and to the present early plants, for I find they do not do as hour it maintains its popularity against all well in our long hot seasons as later ones. other floral beauties. - Vick's Magazine. From the 20th to the 30th of May is early enough for our latitude (New York) and our deep, rich, sandy soil. On the 10th of June, 1870, I spaded up a bed of the Wilson strawberry, which had just yielded the last picking of fruit, burying the tops deep in the soil, and the same day set out the ground with cauliflower of fair size. Last season I set my plants on the 25th of May, and although the season was one of long and continuous drought, they did well, nearly all forming handsome heads, some of which were very potatoes were dug in June, then they had the ground all to themselves. I set the plants about four feet apart each way and about one foot below the surface of the ground, in rich soil with a liberal supply of ashes mixed through it. Stir the ground often, drawing the mellow soil around the plant. If the plants do well they will completely cover the ground. In the heat of summer I mulch with green grass or weeds-never water, but sometimes flood them well with soapsuds. In this way I generally get very fine heads."

Value and Culture of the Gooseberry A horticultural correspondent of the

N. Y. Tribune says of this fruit: "Many acid fruits and juices, such as those of the lemon, the edible passion-flowexperience dictates, remembering that fer, the current, Kentish and Morello cherwhatever survives the period of glut brings ries, rhubarb and green gooseberries, are a remunerative price. Owing to the care- intolerably sour in themselves, yet greatly less manner in which many do and will I valued for the appetizing and refreshing handle apples, and the fact which I have flavor which they give to sugar. Among of air, an important item while the peach mentioned that few consumers put in a all these there is none with a more piquant full winter supply, the period of a glutted and delicious flavor than the gooseberry, maturity in July. But to enjoy all the them to see at a glance the name of the relish of this fruit it should be full grown, consignee. Do al. your work thoroughly, and when it is grown it is withal one of the from first to last. handsomest shrubbery ornaments of a garden, both in form of bush and in the rich generally supposed. Correspondence with color of its dense and deep green foliage. friends or acquaintances in different quart. To have it in this condition the soil should ers will often discover a market at prices be good and well mulched, and fully four feet in surface diameter should be allowed work of ascertaining the areas of supply to each bush, altogether for itself, without and demand for perishable farm products the intrusion of any foreign root or tree or should not be left to chance or the efforts weed. An annual pruning or thinning inof interested speculators, but should be to round shape, with the points of the undertaken by State Boards. It might be shoots at least six inches apart, and redone by the Granges, were they not so moval of weak, unripe ends should be sup very busy in fixing the legal status of the plemented by thumb and finger suppres sion of new shoots, which are apt to overcrowd the base.

"A spreading or drooping kind can be aided greatly by using a hoop supported by many years to come to be a constantly in- three or four stakes to keep the loaded branches from the ground. And last, but not least, look out for the current worm which opens its campaign upon the goose berry. Just as the blossoms begin to a magnificent black grape, superior in sulted in finding one old variety—the Blue merge into the first appearance of fruit, quality to Wilder or Barry, and the bunch | Pearmain—and originating one new—the look at the lower branchlets by turning is nearly as large. Gærtner is a very large Wealthy—that will withstand the rigors of them up into view. If some leaves are that climate. What the next twelve years eaten in notches the enemy is there, and it will produce is hard to tell, but settled as is nip and tuck between these scarcely that region is with emigrants from the ap- visible crowds of worms and the great before. It is one of the best red grapes, ple-producing States, there will doubtless master worm who is looking at them, as to for many years to come be a large demand | which shall get the gooseberries this year, for apples in that direction. About the and have a chance for gooseberries next time that apples are ripening the railroads | year. The big worm can do either of two out of Chicago are running long trains of things. He can let this brood, and one or empty cars into every portion of the north- two later ones to follow, go on eatwest, for the newly-threshed grain. Could ing and growing undisturbed, and so surrender all his own enjoyment of the utilized in carrying the surplus products plant and fruit, or he can spend two or three minutes of the dewy morning in dusting the occupied leaves with hellebore, which will speedily send every tiny devastator to a sleep that knows no waking."

Rose Legends.

In the neighborhood of Jerusalem is a pleasant valley which still bears the name of Solomon's Rose garden, and where, according to the Mahomedan myth, a compact was made between the wise man and genii of the Morning Land, which was writ not in blood, like the bond between Faust and Mephistopheles, nor in gall, like our modern treaties, but with saffron and rose-water on the petals of white roses. In the Catholic Tyrol in the present day betrothed swains are exthe late H. L. Myrover, more for a pastime | pected to carry a rose during the period of their betrothal, as a warning to young year, until, under the proprietorship of maidens of their engaged state. Roses Col. Wharton J. Green, it has assumed have played, and still play, an important huge proportions, as one of the great in- part in popular usages in many other parts of the world. In Germany young girls gentleman of not only fine culture and deck their hair with white roses for their attainments, but of much business talent confirmation, their entrance into the world, and energy, has now a wine trade which and when, at the end of life's career, the even his great wine cellars can scarcely aged grandmother departs to her eternal rest, a last gift in shape of a rose garland is laid upon her bier.

Julius Cæsar, it is recorded, was fain to the produce of the Roman rose gardens, as Anacreon hid the snows of eighty winters under a wreath of roses. At mid-Lent the Pope sends a golden rose to

whom he designs especially to honor. Martin Luther wore a rose at his girdle. In these instances the rose serves as a symbol of ecclesiastical wisdom. A rose was figured on the headsman's ax of the Vœhmgericht. Many orders, fraternities, and societies have taken the rose as their badge; the Rosecrucians may be instanced. the "Society of the Rose" of Hamburgh an association of learned ladies of the seventeenth century, is a less known example. It was divided into four sections, the Roses, the Lilies, the Violets, and the Pinks. The Holy Medardus institued in which in certain localities a money gift and a crown of roses was bestowed on the devoutest and most industrious maiden in play is, or was, held annually. A castle

was erected with tapestry and silken hangings, and defended by the best-born maidens in the city against the attacks of young bachelors; almonds, nutmegs, roses, and squirts filled with rese-water being the ammunition freely used on both sides. In English history we have the wars of the red and white roses. The poet in all time has used the rose as the symbol of purity,

Shipping Peaches.

The Southern World gives the following advice to those who will have peaches to

market the coming season: Peaches intended for a distant market should be carefully picked when they have attained their growth and color, and before they soften on the tree. This stage can be determined dy practical experience alone. It is important that your fruit be matured but not decayed when it reaches its destination. Too much care cannot be exercised in handling your peaches. Touch them as lightly and tenderly as though they were eggs. In fact a blow that would not break an egg would ruin a peach. Pick and deposit in shallow baskets, carry but do not haul to your packing house; pack in shallow crates holding one-third of a bushel; pack with the utmost care and use excelsior, moss, or some equally soft material in order to fill up the interstices so as to make the crate as solid as possible and prevent the s'ats cannot be laid on having the peaches packed close'y in the box, for if they lose from shrinkage or careless packing jostling about in transit is sure to ruin them. After the peaches are packed as near level as possible with the top of the box, a layer of excelsior or some soft packing material should be spread over and the slats firmly pressed down and nailed. Ship your best fruit. Allow wormy, decayed specimens to remain on your farm for the hogs. Wrapping each peach with tissue paper on the plan adopted by orange shippers is more of an injury than a benefit, as it retards the free circulation is in transit. In marking your crates or boxes be sure to mark them on the end. so used three or four weeks before its full This enables those engaged in handling

Whitewood And Its Uses.

In the early days of New York and

Philadelphia this wood was extensively used in the construction of houses. It was used for rafters and joists in the upper storeys, and was much esteemed for its lightness and strength. As the wood became scarce in the vicinity, pine very naturally took its place. In the Middle, Southern, and Western States, where the tree grows abundantly, it has been, and stili is, extensively used, and is considered a good substitute for pine, red cedar, and cypress, and serves well for the interior work of houses as well as for external covering. The panels of doors, wainscots, and mouldings of chimneys are made of the wood, and shingles have been made in some States. These shingles are preferred by some to pine, because they are more durable and not liable to crack from the effects of intense frost and sunshine. Lumber sawed from this tree is used in all the principal cities for the panels of carriages. When perfectly dry they take paint well, and admit of a brilliant polish. It enters largely into coach manufacturing, and is used in cars, wagonboxes, sleighs, etc. It is particularly applicable to any work requiring soft wood easily worked, and not requiring great strength, especially if wide work is desirable. It was used years ago in large quantities in the manufacture of trunks, which were covered with cloth or skins. Large quantities of tables and bedsteads have been made from this wood. They are usually stained to imitate mahogany. It often enters into the construction of bureaus and general cabinet work, particularly where it is the base for covering with veneer. It has been used also in the interior work of canal boats and steamboats. As it is easily wrought in the lathe, it is often used for bowls, brush and broom handles, and numerous other articles of turned wares. Farmers construct eating and drinking troughs for their animals of the wood, as it stands long exposure to the weather better than chestnut. It is used also in bridges in some places. The Indians were wont to make canoes from the big trees, and some of them had room for 20 or more persons. In some parts of the country long lines of fences may be seen that are made of rails of this tree. One-third of the lumber used in making coffins in New York city is whitewood, is being used for the sides and tops. Very large quantities are consumed in the backs and legs of pianos. Furniture manufacturers use it for ebonizing, and in parts where great strength is not required. A manufacturer of bungs in New York uses 500,000 feet annually, and it is also used largely in making toys and pumps. It has

quite extensively for mouldings and trim-Horticultural Notes.

been used to some extent for flooring, and

To extirpate dandelions on lawns the N. Y. Tribune recommends a very small quantity of sulphuric acid, less than a drop to a plant, simply touched to the crown as an easy rapid, and generally effectual remedy.

THE Dominion Government imposes a duty of two cents per quart on all strawberries not grown in Canada, and the result is that our friends over the border have to raise their own berries or go without, as the duty practically excludes competition.

GRAFTS set early in spring should not be injured by shoots and suckers springing up from the stock about them. As soon as the graft shows that it is alive, rub off all these sprouts or shoots. If the graft should happen to die, leave the strongest shoot to grow for regrafting, and rub off all the rest. The same attention must be given to buds which were inserted last summer and the stocks cut

SHAPING young trees may be easily effected

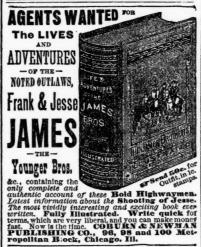
if taken in time, by summer pruning and pinching. A needless or misplaced shoot, which might become a conspicuous distor tion if left to grow, is rubbed off with the thumb when an inch or two long. Branches which are running out too long are stopped by pinching off the ends. By these means a handsome and symmetrical head is easily given to a young tree, if taken in time.

THE curculio should be taken in hand when the young fruit of the plum is not larger than small peas, or as soon as the first cres cent marks are seen. If the insects become bundant, the trees should be examined twice a day; commonly once a day is often enough An iron plug to strike on, for jarring down the curculio, should be inserted into the trunk; or if the tree is large, into the principal limbs. This sharp jar on the iron brings them all down at one blow. The padded mallet is inefficient, and often fails in the hands of those who use it.

ers Association, in his annual address, alluded to the fear which some persons entertain of an over production of fruit for a successfu market. In answer to this fear he said that while Britain requires fully 2,000,000 barrels apples yearly more than can be grown there, the largest crop that Canada ever produced, which was the previous year, enabled them to send only 200,000 barrels. The rapid in crease of the cities at home would occasion a large demand. He urged the importance of growing only the best fruits, and to send to market only the best selected specimens.

THE Iowa Register says that the prospect in the north-central portion of that State are from brulsing the fruit. Too much stress good for an unusually large crop of apples this season. The farmers of that region have of late years been very particular in planting the most hardy fruit trees, and they now begin to reap their reward. The Duchess apple, which is one of the richest and best flavored summer table apples, is becoming plentiful in the north half of the State, and as they grow very large and perfect, they are a rich luxury which the South half of the State do not en joy.

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THE President of the Ontario Fruit Grow-

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called "radical cure," or "common sense trues," no patent or cruel mechanical appliance whatever are employed by Drs. LOGAN & OADY in treating and curing rupture. By a rational, safe and almost painless method of treatment, Drs. LOGAN & CADY guarantee a perfect cure. Persons may receive treatment and return home same day, and continue employment while under treatment, if abdominal pressure be avoided. Treatment applies to each eex and all ages. A positive cure guaranteed. Why continue the trues and suffer the many aliments that invariably follow the unnatural trues pressure upon the internal organs, when an absolute cure is in store for you. Avoid these evils and obtain A PERFECT CURE by consulting Drs. LOGAN & CADY at their permanent offices, 2024; State Street, Chicago, References given at the offices. Hours, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Letters of inquiry with stamp receive immediate attention.

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Trains ran on Chicago time. ouisville.
Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both

depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.
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DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Descrit time, as follows:

Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:20 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Espida, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Espida Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Hapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—

and Grand Haven. Sleeping Frains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. M. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. M. Night express, 10:30 p. M. Holly Express, 8:00 A. M. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass, Agt., Detroit,

PLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp *1:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *3:30 a m
*11:55 p m Sleeping Can
on Day Trains.
*Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

Depot Foot of Brush Street, Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

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Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. TOLEDO TRAINS.

Cin'i, Cieve and Col's.....? 7:40 a. m. *1:10 a. m. do do do ... *3:00 p. m. *1:30 p. m. Toledo & Cincinnati Exp... *8:40 p. m. †8:15 p. m. Grosse Isle Accommodat'n. †5:00 p. m. †9:00 a. m. All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse

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Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains will leave as follows: will leave as follows:

SOUTH. EXPRESS. EXPRESS.

LV. Bay City... 5 25 p. m., 7 00 s. m.

Saginaw... 6 30 7 58

Lansing... 9 25 19 25

G'd Rapids. 10 20 6 00

Detroit... 9 50 7 00

Ann Arbor... 11 17 8 45

Jackson... 6 30 a. m., 12 02 m.

Ar. Fort Wayne.10 15 3 50p. m. 12 25 a. n 4 05 p. m. 5 22 6 55 p. ns. 9 20 a. m.

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On and after Sunday, April 2, 1882, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East Home West County East

A. M. A. M. P. M. M. P. M

Edmore.... 7:00 11:10 ...
Big Rapids 7:00 11:10 ...
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State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER,

WHEAT.

past week have been 48.349 bu, while corresponding date in 1881. This shows previous week of 510,118 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending June 10 were 574,220 bu, against 562,730 bu the pre vious week, and for the past eight weeks they were 3,905,341 bu, against 15,559,870 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 65,521 bu, against 294,346 bu at the same date last year.

With a broken week and more favorable weather the course of the market the past week has been downward. On Monday of last week the market closed with No. 1 white at \$1 291, and No. 2 red at \$1 37. Wednesday No. 1 white reached \$1 31 and No. 2 red had declined to \$1 361. Thursday was observed as a holiday at the Board, and on Friday there was a dragging market that ended with No. 1 white dropping to \$1 271, a loss of 31c per bu, and No. 2 red went down to \$1 291, a loss of 7tc per bu. On Saturday the market was quiet and without any features of interest closing at about Friday's prices.

Yesterday, in sympathy with Chicago, there was a general advance in both spot and futures. The "bears" assert that the advance is purely speculative, and will not last, as there is nothing to warrant

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 1 to

	White	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2.
June 1	0 03	1 2916	1 26	I 35
	0 00	1 30%	1:7	1 37
44 3	0 00	1 3014	1 27	1 3:16
" б	0 00	1 2916	1 2516	1 8616
" 6	0 00	1 29	1 25	1 3616
" 7	0 00	1 2816	1 24	1 3616
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 00	1 2913	1 2:3%	1 37
" 9	0 00	1 29	0 00	1 37
" 10	0 00	1 2816	1 251/6	0 00
" 19	0 00	1 2912	0 00	1 37
" 13	0 00	1 3014	0 00	1 36'-6
4. 14	0 (0	1 31	0 00	1 3616
" 15	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
" 16	0 00	1 2716	1 2116	1 29
" 17	0 00	1 97	1 22	0 00
" 19	0 00	1 283%	1 221/4	0 00
The decline in	future	s has t	een pr	opor-

tionate to that on cash wheat, with but very lunited sales in any of the deals. Speculation is very light at present. and until the new crop is secured there will not be much disposition to invest in chances. The following gives the closing prices each day for the week ending yesterday:

In regard to the outlook in the winter wheat States we take the following from the circular of a Chicago manufacturer, compiled from reports of his agents:

"Present prospects point to a bountiful harvest of winter wheat, which may be regarded as now almost assured. Harvest is now progressing northward, and with favorable weather will be in full blast the last ten days of this mouth Michigan reports comparatively little damage, and our correspondents' estimates in dicate a crop of nearly 30,000,000 bu. Ohio has suffered more damage than any From returns thus received we think the State will yield 30,000,000 to 35,000 000 bu. Although Indiana has suffered some from the same causes as Ohio the damage is much less, and our reports indicate a crop of upward of 40,000,000 bu. R-turns from Illinois indicate a yield of 45,000,-000 bu and upwards. Public belief is that the State will harvest a crop now nearly equal to that of 1880. Missouri bids fair rn out a crop of over 30,000,000 bu, and Kansas with a largely decreased acre age, will probably have 25,000,000. It appears, in the opinion of our correspond nts, that with good weather for harvest these States will turn out upwards of 200,-000,000 bu of winter wheat this year, as compared with their estimates of about 130,000,000 bu. in 1881. Our reports give estimates of liberal yield of all kinds of small grain growing in these States."

The following table gives the prices of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of

		June 10.		June 17.		
-	pe pe	r cer	ital.	per	cent	tal
FIOU	, extra State13	. 9	d.	138.	9	d
Whe	at, No. 1 white10	. 2	d.		. 2	d
do	White Michigan 10	. 2	d	108.	~	d
do	No. 2 red 10		d,		4	u
do			d.	10s.	. 6	a
	spring No. 2 96	, 8	d,	9s.	10	d
do	Western winter 10s	. 4	d.	10s.	4	d

COEN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 42,964 bu, and the shipments were 4,250 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 1C amounted to 10,-269,541 bu, against 11,522,238 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 1,-765,864 bu, against 11,589,093 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 325,530 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 22,300 bu, against 7,613 bu at the corresponding date last

somewhat since our last report. No. 2 already burdensome. It is calculated that with freedom as yet. Interior holders come is selling at 754c for soot, or 752 per the great bulk of the stock is at least 1c per claim that manufacturers are already corn is selling at 751c for spot, or 75c per bu, for June delivery. The decline is more the result of increased receipts with a slackened demand than from any improvement in the position of the growing crop. Still the weather the past week has been "corn weather," and a long continuance of it would materially change the outlook. The Chicago market has also declined during the week, and closed Saturday with spot No. 2 at 691 to 6910 per bu. For future delivery quotations were 691 to 691c for June, 701 to 701c for July, and 70%c for August. The Liverpool market is dull and lower, with old mixed

corn quoted at 6s. 11d. per cental. Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 14,339 bu, and the shipments were 2,250 bu. The visible supply The Michigan Farmer of this grain in the country on June 10 was 2,017.617 bu against 6,382,463 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 19,193 bu, against 30,365 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. Although the demand has been slow, prices have been maintained at nearly the same range as noted a week ago. Latest reported sales and parties can pay money to him at our were at 57c for No. 2 white, and 56 per bu. for No. 1 mixed. Prices are held up by the light stocks, as the prospects for this grain are much more favorable than for corn. In Chicago there has also been The receipts of wheat in this market the a slight decline, and the market is reported unsettled at 50 c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, the shipments were 74,996 bu. The visible | 50c for June delivery, 441c for July, and supply of this grain on June 10 was 351c for August. The outlook for the oat 10,057,797 bu. against 17,220,573 bu. at the crop is quite promising throughout the northwest, the damp, cold weather which an increase in the amount in sight the has so retarded corn being favorable for

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOPS.

The hop market has not advanced by pops the past week, but by jumps. What olders in New York were asking 32c per lb for at the date of our last report are now just as firm at 38c. The advance is general in all the eastern markets, and in the hop-growing districts holders are stronger in their views than dealers in the larger cities. While our domestic markets are in this condition, reports from England show a similar state of affairs, the result of a poor crop prospect and the advance in the United States. According to a summary of reports from hop-growing districts of New York, the coming crop will be fully 25 per cent less than last year, while with the partial failure of the Engfish crop the demand for export will be much larger. The Waterville Times, published in the midst of the hop-growing section of New York, says:

"The hop market is still active and con stantly strengthening in sellers' favor, about 250 bales have been sold at 30 to 31c; 110 bales sold Tuesday at 32 to 33c., 33c was offered yesterday for two large growths. Ransom Benedict is the only Sangerfield grower who sold this week 56 bales at 32c

"In the yards strong and healthy hills have made a rapid growth in the Lot sun of the past week. Some weak spindling vines have done fairly. Many others have not made any progress, and the outlook is still far from bright.

"Later.—A Waterville hop grower, John L Bennett, of this place, harvested 95 acres of hops last fall and sold 75 bales of early ones at 20c., and has to-day sold the ce of his crop, 443 bales at 35c. realiz ing from the whole crop about \$30,600. Can any hop-grower in America beat this?"

The above extract shows how excited ers are anxiou to get hops at almost any price. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin says:

"There seems not the faintest chance of buying in any quarter at prices below those covered by our quotations. For that matter holders are indifferent sellers even at these figures, the relation of supply to requirements b ing decidedly in their avor, while the best reports from the growing crop indicate a yield not within 25 per nt of that of last year. Some houses attribute the advance to pure speculation, and claim that hops are not actually worth the money asked. A conflict of opinion is uot unusual, however, and on one side or the other is, of course, wrong. It may possibly be that values are artificially high, but the fact remains that the prices we quote below have either been paid or At least, we are so informed by reliable

Quotations in that market are as follows Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice.... 33

Wisconsin do Pacific coast do do 33 @36 Le May of London, England, in his hop circular, says:

"The advances in price are well establish ed all round, inferior qualities being again a few shillings dearer, in fact it is difficult to find any English hops under five guineas Continental hops are more in request now The American markets are working it unison with our own, and are quoted 2c per lb. dearer. The reports from the plantaions continue very unfavorable, the fly is following the vine up the poles, and the young tender leaves are covered with lice and fly in most every district."

Those hop-growers who have any stock on hand or whose yards promise well this season, will have no cause to regret that they have kept a few acres in hops.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter is weaker and lower than a week ago, the warm weather affecting the market. For choice lots of tub or crock 186 is the best terms obtainable, while the medium or lower grades are neglected. While supplies are not large, they seem fully equal to the demands. In Chicago the market is reported firmer, with prices somewhat higher. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery 24 to 25c, fair to choice do 21 to 23c, choice dairy 19 to 21c, and fair to good at 15 to 18c per lb. In New York the market is not so firm. and on most grades quotations are somewhat lower. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 26c per lb, choice creamery at 24 to 25c, fair to good at 21 to indifference. 23c, and ordinary at 18 to 20c. In its review of the market the Commercial Bul-

letin saus: "Holders who are free to handle supnclination to offer at former rates at least. but a great many of the parcels come to year. The market has been rather sluggish | hand under a limit above anything to be the past week, and prices have declined obtained and are added to an accumulation asking level, and the clip is not moving nia and Texas began to arrive.

pound lower in price than at the commencement of the week, with no signs of an increasing trade, while the supply is full and and pretty well assorted and the weather much warm r. In fact, the support of the market, such as it is, comes entirely from the full rates reported in the interior and the effort to keep corresponding range bere, and the question is as to whether holders can stand upon this basis until buyers are ready to operate with greater

Western butter is quoted in that market as follows: Western imitation creamery

The cheese market keeps very steady,

and there is no change to note in the range of values. For State cheese prices range from 11 to 12c per lb, with the latter an outside figure for choice full cream stock of fine flavor. In Chicago the market shows only nominal changes, but there is rather a weak tone to the market. New full cream cheddars sell in that market at 104 to 11c, part skim choice do at 72 to 81c: part skim choice flats sell at 63 to 7c: and common to fair do at 5 to 6c. In New York the market has been steady, with fancy grades a shade higher owing to scarcity. Fancy full cream State factory is quoted at 111 to 121c per lb., fine do at 101 to 11c, choice Opin flats at 94 to 10c, and fair to good at 7 to 9c per lb. The N. Y. Bulletin says of the market:

"There is apparently a scarcity of strict ly fancy colored stock, and for such 11½c was obtained, but 11½c was to all intents and purposes the top of the market on the bulk of the offering, and from this down to 11c the business in fine goods was mostly ransacted, with some very serviceable lots at 10%c. The lower grades, part skims, etc., vere rather forced for sale, and on these the allowances have been comparatively liberal of late, leading to more trade, which in connection with held over lots and through shipments, brings the export for the week up to a pretty full figure as compared with the receipts thus far. Ohio flats are again accumulating and only small job selections will command outside

The Liverpool market is quoted firmer for American cheese at 58s. per cwt., the same figures as were ruling one week ago.

WOOL.

The new clip has just began to arrive in market, and as will be seen by reports from various parts of the State, prices are ranging from 23 to 25c per 1b. for unwashed, and from 32 to 364c for washed fleeces. It is not probable that this range of prices will long continue, as we believe it to be below the intrinsic value of such wool as will this year be brought into market by our wool-growers.

The Boston market, to which the bulk of the clip of the State goes, is reported moderately active, with prices unchanged during the past week. In its review of the market the Commercial Bulletin of that city says:

"In domestic descriptions the principal trading has been in the fine and medium unwashed wools from Texas, of which about half a million lbs, have been sold a full previous prices. These Texas wools are turning out so well that they appear to be controlling the market for clothing fleeces just at present. Choice eastern and northern selections have sold as high as 32 to 33c; medium San Antonio at 29 to 294c; and six months' growth at 26c. The excellent condition and fair supply of these wools is especially fortunate at the present | der them liable to prosecution. t me, since it affords opportunity for careulness and consideration in the purchas of the clips of Ohio and Michigan that are Francisco are to the effect that the marke s devoid of animation. The views of onyers in Ohio are generally limited to at that; but holders are asking 38 to 40c. this week in fine delaine fleeces: bu medium combings are not active. Go ots of new Kentucky combing are held

With unwashed Texas wools of only six months growth, the staple probably not more than an inch and a quarter in length, selling at 26c per lb., the fine, long stapled wools of this State should be worth more than is being paid for them. Those shortstapled Texas wools must be used in con nection with fine combing wools, and Michigan Ohio and Western New York fleeces will be largely relied upon to furnish this grade. The only point in favor of Texas wools is a lighter shrink, as in neither length of staple, quality or fibre are they the equal of the wools of the States mentioned. That very quality of lightness is the result of a lack of oil sufficient to give it a high quality and evenness of fibre throughout its length. If then it is desirable for manufacturers in one respect, it is

Since the above was written, the U. S. Economist has come to hand, and to show that we are not alone in our opinion as to the merit of Texas wools, we make the

following extract from its columns: "The best Texas has sold at fair prices, but what is left of early receipts is very poor wool; in fact, the major part of Texas wool is poor stock, and it is no use saying it is not. We saw a manufacturer to-day who bought a lot of Texas which was said by the seller to shrink only 37 per cent, but actual test made it shrink 60 per cent. Tat shows how much reliability there is in rumors which go to say that wool this year is lighter than former years, while fact says no."

In New York the market is in an unsat isfactory condition, with buyers holding off so as to secure connections, they reason ing that the wool-growers will, as usual throw their entire clip on the market as soon as it can be got ready. The N. Y.

Commercial Bulletin says: "The accumulation of the early clip (Texas and California) is increasing here and also at primary points and the indica tions are that the bubble of the 'boom' with which the season is opened has been pricked. for the time being at least. In one or two cases some fair sales are reported, but the demand came in the main from dealer. picking up stock for assortment, manufac rers still standing off and assuming much reported on other markets, with occasional transactions taking place at concessions that surprised the buyers. At San Franso and Texas the holding is about as before, but there is more stock to carry and a decided falling off in the attendance of buyers. From the west advises at hand report some sales in Michigan at 33 to 35c and Ohio at 35 to 38c,

represented and bidding pretty near the figures asked. Of foreign wools the move ment is slow, but the stocks continue to be held steadily, as they cannot be replaced on better terms.

We think our wool-growers should be just as conservative about parting with their wool as dealers are in purchasing it. If the entire clip is marketed within the next two or three weeks, as is frequently the case, the market will be depressed and buyers will have a decided advantage. As soon as the wool passes into the hands of the dealers higher prices will again rule, and neither the growers nor the manufacturers, the two parties who are most interested, will gain any advantage. Every pound of wool grown will be needed, and as long as European markets are as firm as they now are, American wools cannot be replaced with foreign except at a loss to Bragg, of Wisconsin, read a carefully the purchaser. It is a well known fact that we do not grow sufficient wool to meet the wants of the country, and we see no reason why wool-growers should suffer losses through a temporary or artificial depression, brought about by interested parties at the moment they are expected to market their wools. Our advice is to go slow, and not attempt to force the market. Any other course will certainly result in depressing values and making a weak market. The current quotations in the Boston

market, based upon actual sales, are as fol-

WASHED FLEECES.	A
Ohio XX 42 @44	front, he can say as much in a minute as
do X	he could say in an hour on the platform.
Michigan X and above 40 @411/2	Thursday morning a grand procession
Michigan N 1	of all ex-soldiers, State troops, and other
do do No 1	organizations, started at nine o'clock, and
COMBING AND DELAINE.	,
Unwashed Kentucky Combing 27 @30	traversed the principal streets of the city.
do Missouri me ium do 27 @30	The business houses and public buildings
Washed combing and delaine No 1 46 @48	were gayly decked out, and the streets and
do Ohio and Michigan fine delaine 44 @46	avenues were literally alive with people
do New York and Vermont do do 42 @44	from all over the United States. In the
UNWASHED PLEECES.	afternoon the visitors were given a boat
Missouri fine	8
do coarse 19 @21	ride on the river, while a number of them
Indiana medium	drove around the city or went to the Fair
Kentucky and Lake 27 @30	grounds to see the prize drill and sham
Kansas, fine	battle. In the evening the annual banquet
do med um	of Society of the Army of the Potomac
do fine 25 @30	was given, but as there was only room for
do average	
do mediam	some 450 people at the table, the other 10,-
Texas, Northern, fine	000 had no chance to participate. A camp
do do medium 28 @32 do Western, fine 24 @28	fire" was held under the auspices of the
do do medium 25 @30	Post of the Grand Army of the Republic,
PULLED WOOLS.	where an old fashioned army lunch was
Western X 35 @40 Western superior, Buff-10 83 @40	spread, and about 1,000 veterans gathered
do Chicago 33 @371/2	around it and had a genuine re-union.
do Milwaukee 30 @ 3½ do St. Louis 28 @ 30	
do Cincinnati 28 @ 30	Speeches, stories, singing, music, etc.,
do Detroit 33 @40	made the evening pass swiftly away, and
	it was two o'clock before the boys broke
An Inquiry.	up. The old veterans were a little grayer,
	their shoulders more stooped, and their
Mr. O A Dullant of IT. dies Mat	the same state of the state of

Mr. C. A. Bullock of Hadley, Mich., steps less elastic than twenty years ago, writes us as follows:

"I have a wind-mill on which I wish to put a drip bucket that would throw it out of gear; but the manufacturers of the Perkins wind mill claim that I have no igat to do to, as they hold a patent on and but few will gather at a reunion, and that arrangement. Do you know if they those will be feeble of step and bending have any such patent? We do not know whether they have or

not. The best way is to write the company at Mishawaka, Ind. If they hold such a patent they will give you its num- of the old vets. ber, etc. If they do not they will not claim it. Do not take the word of an agent, but write direct to the company. A claim that they have a patent on an article when they do not hold one would ren-

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer The two sh ri-horn heifers Bates" and "Roan Duchess of Crow Farm," bid off by me at the sale of Messrs. A. J Streeter & Son, at Dexter Park, Chicago on the 8th inst., were bought for the Agricultural College, and should have ocen so reported, and would have had I not been so busy in shipping the cattle, &c., immediately after the closing of the FRANKLIN WELLS.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the British grain trade for the

"The w ather has been extremely unfavorable and very small quantities of naweaker. Foreign breadstuffs are depressed and values gradually weakening. flour there has been a very quiet con sumptive demand. Maize is weaker and and drooping; three fresh arrivals and seven sales, seven withdrawn and three remain on sale; about 20 cargoes are due to arrive this week."

Another ensilage Congress is to be held in New York City, commencing on Wednesday, January 24, and lasting four days. The object in making this early announce ment is, that farmers with practical knowledge and experience with ensilage may be present with a written statement of their various operations, which shall include the actual measurements and weights as they apply to land cultivated, manures, fertilizers, and seed used, and product per acre; the cost for labor, teams, and power per ton of ensilage and the comparative gain or loss in weight or product of milk and butter as compared to the feeding of bay or other dried fodder. The reports to be as concise as possible. Mr. J. B Brown, 55 Beekman St. New York, is secretary of the Congress, and will furnish all particulars upon applica-

A FARMER at Marley. Illinois, writes as follows to one of the Chicago daily papers: 'I have farmed in this section of the probably largely overrun present esti-State for 31 years, and I never have seen in all that time so poor prospects for corn. do not think there will be one-fourth of a crop raised. Oats look well. Pastures are very poor for the time of the year. The bugs take the late potatoes as fast as the vine shows itself above the ground,'

THE total imports of foreign wool at Boston since January 1, 1882, to date, have been 25,575 bales, as against 17,781 ure in some localities, while warm weathbales for the corresponding period in 1881. er between rains has caused wheat to With this increased importation the Boston market was comparatively bare of desirable wool until the clips of Califor-

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Annual Catalogue of the State Agricultural College. The reunion of the Society of the Army

of the Potomac and ex-soldiers who served in the late rebellion, held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last, will long be remembered as one of the most notable events in the history of the city. The roceedings opened on Wednesday with meetings of members of the various corps at their several headquarters, where corps organizations were formed. In the evening Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and would have been had it been the expenses for board, tuition, etc.: wice as large, to listen to the addresses ADMISSION. by various public men. Gen. Devens presided, and the platform was tilled with notables, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Bragg. Gen. Weitzel, and a ntering is 19. Those entering at the opening of the host of other well known soldiers. & The orator of the evening, Gen. Edward S. prepared address, which was so lengthy as

to tire out the old soldiers in the audience.

who didn't believe in listening to a long dis-

course when they had came to the city to

have a good time. When he had finally

finished, Gen. Grant was called for so im-

but they were feeling just as young as ever,

and exhibited the same liking for fun as

in the long ago. Another twenty years

under a weight of years, but the record of

their deeds will grow brighter as the years

advance, and the people more fully ap-

preciate what they owe to the patriotism

THE present complications in Egypt,

the government of the country. It is

the lion's share of government offices is

due to their ability to read and write, and

their possession of some faint idea, at least,

that they hold offices for other purposes

than plunder. Those governments whose

subjects have suffered in the recent upris-

ing, have determined to call a conference,

take part in it. This he declines, and as

sures Great Britain, Germany and France,

that a conference is not needed, as every-

It is probable these powers will not rest

satisfied with this assurance, and will take

neans to protect their subjects residing in

Egypt. It is reported that some 30,000

foreigners are preparing to leave the coun-

A TORNADO struck the town of Grin-

nell, Iowa, on Saturday last, and reduced

was beginning to suffer for want of moist

try so as to save their lives

which have culminated the past week in

peratively that he had to "speak a piece" but, as we knew long ago, the General is not an orator. But the old boys only likely to be deficient. wanted to see him. Gen. Sheridan also was called up, and though he hung back as long as he could, finally had to say a few words. He is not an orator either: but at the head of his old cavalry, with his sabre in his hand and the enemy in front, he can say as much in a minute as he could say in an hour on the platform. Thursday morning a grand procession of all ex-soldiers, State troops, and other organizations, started at nine o'clock, and traversed the principal streets of the city. The business houses and public buildings

> Candidates for admission into any more dvanced class must sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the Students from other colleges must show

certificate of honorable dismission or of onorable standing. They will receive credit for studies pursued in any college authorized to confer degrees (so far as the two courses are equivalent), upon present ing a certificate of standing from the proper officer.

Candidates for admission to a select

knowledge and discipline to pursue suc cessfully the studies selected.

Students are admitted at any time or assing the required examination, provided they are able to enter the classes aready organized and somewhat advanced in the studies of the term: but it is greatly preferred that all candidates present themselves for examination on the first day of term, or on the day named in the calen-

when they were tramping through Dixie student to the privileges of the whole course. The graduation fee is five dollars An advance of two dollars and twenty five cents per term is required for incidentals. Students in Analytical Chemistry advance two dollars the spring term and ten dol ars the summer term for their outfit in the laboratory. Students in Physiology are charged fifty cents each for materials used in the laboratory work. Room rent and eating for each student is three dollars and fifty cents a term, paid in advance. The heating of rooms has heretofore been included in the bill for board. Rooms are heated and furnished with bedsteads; students furnish everything else,-beds; pil lows, bedding, and furniture. Board at the College Boarding Hall, where the students are required to board, unless permitted by the Faculty to room cost. All expenses of keeping up the dia

the massacre of \$50 Europeans, arises from the jealousy of Egyptians toward foreigners who have been gradually supplanting them stated that 1,325 foreigners hold various offices of trust and emolument, and draw salaries to the amount of \$1,850,090 per annum. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that a large number of government offices are also held by Copts, who are half-breeds and generally profess to be Christians. The Egyptians, who are stalwart Mohammedans, detest them as heartily as they do the foreigners. The fact that Copts and foreigners have had dozen, a few articles excepted.

Each student is required to pay to the secretary twenty dollars at the beginning which is allowed in his settlement of acounts at the end of the term

quired at the end of each term. All bills must be settled promptly when due; and and have invited the Sultan of Turkey to no student will receive honorable dismis sion or diploma till his bills are settled with the secretary. The annual expenses of a student, aside

from clothing and traveling expenses, will thing is all right, or will be very shortly. vary from eighty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. MEANS OF DEFRAYING EXPENSES.

> Students receive remuneration for mos of their labor in the quarterly settlement of accounts, at the close of each term, at a rate depending on their ability and fidelty, the maximum being eight cents per The winter vacation affords the students an opportunity for teaching a three-months school. MR. C. W. ROBINSON, who lives on the

one half of it to ruins. Forty-one persons were killed instantly, 159 others badly Grand River Road, just outside the city hurt, many of whom cannot recover. limits, has been testing various articles Over \$600,000 worth of property was deas fertilizers this season. Among other stroyed. The same storm struck Malcolm, things experimented with were malt Iowa, killing seven persons, and doing a screenings, which he applied directly to large amount of damage. At Kansas City potatoes when planting by putting a \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed small quantity in each hill. The result but no one killed outright. At Leavenwas very different from what he expected, worth three persons were killed, a numas every hill to which it was applied prober of houses unroofed, and a large elevaduced nothing. Upon examination he tor destroyed. At Topeka and Valley found the seed rotted by the action of the Falls houses were unroofed, windows blown in, and a great deal of damage done. malt. He has concluded that malt screen-At Cairo, Ill., a steamer and a wharf boat were sunk, houses unroofed, chimney blown down, and two persons killed. THE President has appointed A. R. Bote-

Along the entire track of the storm fields ler of West Virginia, and Gen. W. H. Mc of grain were destroyed, fruit trees torn Mahon of New York City, members of up or all the fruit blown off. The destructhe tariff commission in place to succeed tion of property is enormous, and will Messrs. Phelps and Wheeler, who declined the appointment. McMahon has been in the New York custom house for seventeen years, and Mr. Boteler is a well known THE crop prospect in Minnesota seems Democratic politician who is regarded as a to be improving. On Friday last the representative man in that section of Vir-Pioneer-Press published telegraphic reginia. Mr. J. G. Hayes of Massachusetts, ports from some seventy-five points in has been made chairman of the commis-Minnesota, Dakota and northern Iowa. sion. The frequent rains of the last two or three

weeks have revived the wheat plant, which JOSEPH BUDGE & SON, of Lyndon town ship, Washtenaw County, Mich., report that they have a two-year old Merino ram that sheared this year, June 2, a fleece grow vigorously and brought corn, which | weighing 351 pounds. This ram was pur was set back by the cold spring, forward chased from Mr. S. O. Hadley of Lyndon, with wonderful rapidity. All small and is from his celebrated stock ram grains share the good fortune of wheat. "Nuggett."

We are in receipt of the annual Cataogue of the State Agricultural College, which gives, in concise form, a great deal of information in regard to this institution which will be of interest to any one who may desire to become a student. As we are frequently applied to as to the terms upon which students are received, we give Medusa (p. 718, vol. 14 A. H. B.) to J. E. Fisk some extracts from the catalogue as to the & Son, of Johnstown, Barry County. Also examination that has to be undergone, and Lansing Lad, bred by themselves, got by Air-

Candidate: for admission into the freshman class must bring testimonials of good character, and must not be less than 15 years of age. The average age in classes

horough examination in arithmetic, geog raphy, grammer, reading, spelling and ship. A knowledge of elementary algebra is desirable, and the greater num er of the candidates have such Candidates for admission cannot prepare

themselves too thoroughly in the above studies. At previous examinations it has been necessary to reject from ten to twenty per cent of the applicants. Grammar, arithmetic and spelling are the studies in which candidates are most

Those entering the freshman class at the eginning of the spring term must, in tions. addition to an examination in pregaratory studies as in September, sustain also an examination in algebra to equations of the second degree, including the theory of radicals; and should be ready for examin to the whole of Hill's Elements of Rhetoric, and in ancient and mediaval history over an equivalent to the first four sec Swinton's Outlines. A student deficient in composition or in history (not n both) may, however, be received upon condition that he be prepared for examination at some future definite time.

course must sustain the examination reuired for entering the freshman class nd give satisfactory evidence of sufficient

Tuition is free to all students. A mariculation fee of five dollars entitles the

ing hall, sweeping and lighting the halls in the dormitories, and annually cleaning the halls, are included in the charge for board. For this the average price per week during the past year has been two dollars and thirty-eight cents. The aver ge price of board given in the catalogue is for the year ending August 31, 1881. The cost of board for the autumn of 1881 was \$3 10, and for the spring term of 1882 it was \$3.15. Washing has cost at the rate of forty-two cents per

Settlement for board and washing is re

Stock Notes.

F. M. DEAN, of Pewamo, Mich., has a Merino ram sired by C. M. Fellows' celebrated stock ram Gen. Dix, that at two months of age weighed 361/2 lbs.

MESSRS. SHEARER & BAKER, of Lansing, Mich., reports the sale of Airdrie Gwynne 25512 (Vol. 16 A. H. B.,) bred by Avery & Murphy, got by 231 Duke of Airdrie; dam drie Gwynne, dam Maid of Delhi (p. 163 Vols 13, A. H. B.) to Hodges & Markham, of Ve. vay, Ingham County.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, has sold to J. Fuller, of Cohoctah, Livingston County, the young Miss Wiley bull, Prince Barrington, No. 44621, by Lord ollege year in September must sustain a Barrington 2d 30115, out of Fanny 7th by imported 2d Duke of Underedge 22964, Fanny Hunt 6th by Geneva Duke 19481, tracing te imported Miss Hudson by Hermes (8145)

> A Correspondent writes us asking what studies a person is examined in before he can gain admittance to the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and the number of years it will require to become a graduate. We shall have to refer him to the officers of that institution, as we are not conversant with its rules or regula-

THE premium list for the 34th annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural So. ciety has been issued. The dates for the ation in composition over an equivalent fair are S ptember 18th to 22d, inclusive, and the place where it is to be held is Jack. son. Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. J. C. S:erling of Monroe.

Wool in the Interior.

The Owosso Press quotes wool at 36 cents. The Mason Democrat quotes wool at 32 to

Flint Globe: Wool ranges in price from Sanilac Raporter: Wool ranges in value rom 25 to 35 cents

Howell Republican: The wooll market opens at from 32 to 35 cents. We compile the following list of sales from our exchanges in the interior.

In its local market the Corunna American Niles Democrat: Wool ranges in price from 25 to 35 cents, according to qualit

Ionia Standard: Very little wool is being marketed. The price ranges from 33 to 35 cents. Battle Creek Tribune: The first clip of the sesson came in on the $14\mathrm{th}$, and sold for 33 cents.

about 70,000 lbs. of unwashed wool at 20 to Monroe Democrat: The first wool sold here brought 30 cents, and buyers are offer-

The Vassar Woolen Mills have hought

ing from 2S to 34 cents. Manchester Enterprise: Thirty-two cents was paid for wool here last week, the first

put upon the market. At Saginaw City about 7,000 pounds of wool have been bought, at prices ranging from 20 to 35 cents.

Lowell Journal: The wool market has not fairly cpened as yet. So far the figures have ranged from 30 to 35 cents. Allegan Journal: Buyers have begun to

take in wool, paying 20 to 22 cents for un-washed wool, 30 to 33 for washed. Sanilac Jeffersonian: Wool in large quantities continues to come into this market. The price paid is from 33 to 35 cents.

Port Huron Times: About 15,000 pounds of wool have been purchased in Port Huthis week. The ruling price is 36 cents.

The Adrian Times says: Some small-clips cents, the latter an outside figure at present. Dowagi c Republican: Prices range from 20 to 25 for unwashet, f om 32 to 38 for washed; about 10,000 lbs have been marketed Soon the larger c ips will begin to make their appearance and the figures will creep upwards.

Holly Advertiser: The wool market in this village can hardly be considered fully opened, yet several clips had been marketed up to last night. The price averages about 34 cents per pound, although as high as 361/2 was paid for some lots.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. St. Johns has had 48 deaths from diphtheria in the last ten months.

The city of Owesso has been assessed on a property valuation of \$860,610. Jeremiah Cronin, a resident of Marshall since 1836; died tast week, aged 88. The stock of the Flint Water Works Com pany has been increased to \$150,000.

A plowing match is to be held at Flushing. on the 22d, on the farm of Robert Hosie. The State Sunday School Convention was held at Tecumseh last week and was well attended.

settlers in Ionia County, die i last week.

o be enlarged by the building of an extension 60x90. Bay City illuminates her cemeteries with electric lights and thus scares away body natchers. Lansing Republican: The Lansing town house was fired by an incendiary less week.

Lowell Journal: G. W. Parker recently disposed of two Hambletonian colts at \$400 aud \$350 apiece. Flint Democrat: The first wagon manufac-fured by the new wagon works was burned

Loss, \$500.

East Saginaw is still ahead. A woman there married two young men in one day, and left both of them.

Three girls recently sent to the Reform School at Adrian maje their escape on the 16th, and are still at large. Monroe Democrat: D. Ilgenfritz estimates his crop of strawberries at 12,000 quarts, and has contracted them already.

Bay City Chronicle: Geo. S. Phillips and E. Mc Mullen, two well known citizens and old residents, died on the 14th inst. Jesse Burnett, of Pontiac, was found dead

on the steps of a store in that city, on the 13th. He had been drinking heavily. Morris Berdelle, of Linden, shot himself last week, in a fit of despondency, induced by continued illness. He cannot recover. A new trial has finally been ordered for Dr N. C. Hall, of Oakland County, charged with rife murder, and his bail fixed at \$3,000. Bellevue Gaze'te: Mrs. Nelson Eastman left her husband and eight chi dren to elope

with a worthless dissipated man named Jones,

Holly Advertiser: Mrs. Frank Thorpe took a table poonful of Paris green, intending to end her existence, but the quantity was too great, and she still lives.

Cook's mill, eight miles from Saginaw, ourned on the 14th, together with 80 000 feet of lumber. There was no insurance, and the owner, who is an old man, loses his all.

Ann Arbor Courier: About a score of students of the University bave arranged to go to Lake Minnetonka, a celebrated Minne-ota resort, as waiters in one of the hotels there.

Sugar and vinega n Bay City, one da rossing the F. & F rack and two cars Jonesville Indep

IUNE 20,

Vandermark has be of the family who l 6,000 against the Lansing Republi

Lansing Republi loose from a hitch over Miss Carrie the city schools, severe that her reco Dexter Leader: Sparks, of Henry Sparks, of the Pacific express and was instantly tached to any one

Rev. E. L. David for the sufferers by dise, valued at \$24 general distributioniding will among the churches are in pro-E. T. Smith, of vet College, has the college for that he was suspe extort money fro groundless charge

The too observa

zoo Telegraph wa the deacons and c ed the circus to le mals, passed over the feats of scan ing dug next to lined the founds hat the whole englished to one was hurt, be cellar narrowl to repair dame On "Children's augh's circus w

the church people done, and the larg in the town was I

ompete.

Three young me at work in a Jone at work in a Jone play a joke on a fin they filled wit point for them whith the damage done knowing certainly his the the and. it in the end. Frank Baldwin named Hetzer at into a verbal diff was chased by his mbed a tree fo was severely stab both wrists being

A fire at Dowag

away a business loss is estimated Republican suffe heet in consequ that nearly every commendable spi prietor. On the 15th, at killed his wife af some time, short to arrest him, in or may not prove the officer blind and ended the aw self, dying in a s with drink.

Shiawassee Ar enice, recently. er's house just at in a pen, which capture. One of they could not lo pening along the saying the anima wagon. The uncalling his hired drove off after 11 the guile ess far was gone till the The Monroe cent sheep she given by the Co and which for lace

ed out to be a gra a young man who sight of the trot. n which she mo on which she mo fully to bold it so the race he forgo the front to see ladder, girl and a Sanilac Reporte ast week, while being refused ad the door open. was a large shepl to the front by h

flew at the tramp The other man r the dog as qui wounded man wa When Mr. Mea earch of the neighbor's house The grain crop

The brother of Dublin, claims \$ The lawyers go etroit, has bee The importation cheese mode of adulteration act

The national Army of the Remore, Md., this A Mrs. Seyboing under an a four of her child Bernard Cover of Bunker Hill.' Newburgh, N. Y Ann Tibbs and were fatally injustorm at Broken The Kansas w

past danger, and at 25,000,000 bus

The House has entennial celebi Henry Whitne eading prizes at ournament at S 275. Washington posurp'us receipts department the partment that the part

Mississippi neg co. They are es huahua, whither go this fall. Reports from f about Pitisburg crop as much a much below. Blaine says he s now a coal nangest that that the reaching for. The glucose f

and the people p for the product. Gen. D. H. H considered his re presidency of the sity at Fayettevi

The army working in Warren countless million the Mis Robert Bonner
lorses, bought wishing the N. Y.

1842

celebrated nonths of

Lansing, Gwynne Avery & drie; dam J. E. Fisk ty. Also ot by Airn, of Ve-

iviogston ohoctah. ss Wiley by Lord th by im-4, Fanny racing to

asking ed in bene Miliand the become er him to we are regula-

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36 cents. at 32 to ice from n value

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Sugar and vinegar were dreadfully mixed in Bay City, one day last week, when a train toosing the F. & P. M. turntable jumped the cossing the F. & P. M. turntable jumped the make and two cars loaded as above were denoted to stone to complete the semblance of a notorious characters, and hung them.

Jonesville Independent: The firm of S. O. yandermark has been closed up by members of the family who hold chattel mortgages of \$6000 against the stock, which is valued at week in Carterville, Mo., together with their molds and material. They carried on the business in a shaft of an abandoned mine. The Japanese indemnity bill, authorizing the payment of \$785,000 to Japan and \$140,000 to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Takiang for services in 1863-4, has passed

Lansing Republican: A horse which broke Jaming Republished the state of the state of

Dester Leader: Charles Sparks, son of Henry Sparks, of Manchester, jumped from the Pacific express which runs this station, and was instantly killed. No blame is at-tached to any one but the unfortunate lad.

The census bulletin recently issued, giving the cereal production of the United States for 1880, shows that Michigan, in proportion to the acreage, is the leading wheat growing State in the Union. ger. E. L. Davies, of Port Hope, received for the sufferers by tire 350 boxes of merchan-lise, valued at \$24,500, and \$3,000 in cash, for reperal distribution. The fund for church Official reports show that, while almost filding will amount to \$12,000, and ten arches are in process of erection.

E. T. Smith, of Charlotte, a student at Oliet College, has commenced suit against the college for \$10,000 damages, claiming that he was suspended because of a failure to stort money from him in set:lement of a

The too observant reporter of the Kalama700 Telegraph was pained to notice that all
the deacons and church members who attended the circu- to let the children see the animals, passed over the menagerie to witness
the feats of scantily attired athletes in the The strike at the Wabash Iron Company's rolling mills at Terre Haute, Ind., is at an end, the men returning to work yesterday at former prices. Pittsburg prices, when established, will be adopted at Terre Haute. total production of gold in the United States in 1881 was \$3,479,000; of silver, \$42,000,000. Colorado takes first place among the produc-ing States, with a yield of more than \$10,000,-

According to the director of the mint the

Col. Wm. R. McLean, who had the singula

The army worm has turned out in force about Maysville, Ky. A train on the Kentucky Central road was blockaded last week at Marshall station several hours by army

vorms, which were piled up eight inches

Quite a sensation was created at Washing-

ton last week by the announcement that Mr. Ingersoll, counsel for Judge Christiancy in his divorce suit, had suddenly become insane:

This will probably delay the the conclusion of the case somewhat.

The gold exports from New York since April 1 have been about \$17,000.000, the greater portion of which will be used in Italy

in resuming specie payments. It is believed that the contractors have about \$10,000,000 more to furnish the Italian Government.

Seven members of the House Judiciary

committee have brought in a minority report

over the Sangamon was carried down stream

and several others were injured.

erally appreciated.

with two engines; the roadmaster was killed

The proprietors of the Cleveland rolling mill, whose men are on a strike, have started up with a lot of green hands. On Tuesday

night last when work stopped about 75 Bo-hemians, who had taken the strikers' places, started home under police escort, and were severely pelted with stones in the streets.

Great excitement prevailed, but no fatalities

occurred. Six stone-throwers were arrested.

Foreign.

was destroyed by fire last week.

the weather is extremely cold.

Two thirds of the town of Bingston, Mo.

Crop reports from Germany, Holland and Southern Russia are favorable. In England

Charles Back has been convicted at Bowling Green, Ohio, of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged October 13.

A flood last week at Versecz, Austria, swept away several buildings, bridges, etc., and drowned 12 children and a number of

thick on the track.

Ypsilanti Commercial: A cellar which is being dug next to the Cady block, so undermined the foundation of the building next it, that the whole end of it fell with a crash. No one was hurt, but three men at work in the cellar narrowly escaped. It will take \$1,000 to repair damage.

on "Children's Day," at Dowagiac, Fore angh's circus was in town, and the "big ent" was put up and the propietor invited he church people to assemble there. It was one, and the largest audience ever a-sembled the town was present. Forepaugh did not Three young men of Osseo, who have been hree young men of Osseo, who have been fork in a Jonesville factory, undertook to y a joke on a fellow workman. whose vio-

in the filled with water. The joke lost its point for them when they had to pay \$25 for the damage done to a \$5 fiddle. There is powing certainly where a practical joke will Frank Baldwin, who was visiting a friend named H-tzer at Big Rapids, last week, got mino a verbal difficulty with the latter, and was chased by him into the orchard. where he The four Brookfield bank robbers pleaded guilty last week, at Kirksville, Mo., and were sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. The sheriff took them to the penitentiary at Jefferson City the same evening. Most of the stolen money was recovered.

elimbed a tree for safety. Being requested to come down or be shot, he descended, and sasseverly stabled by Heizer, the cords of both wrists being cut, crimpling him for life. A fire at Dowagiac early last was swept way a business block of that place. It the loss is estimated at \$31.000. The Dowar sepublican suffered, and is out with a has sheet in consequence. In view of the fact at nearly everything belonging to the office is destroyed, its appearance at all shows mm-ndable spirit on the part of its pro-

On the 15th, at Jackson, Franz Schumacher filled his wife after having abused her for some time, shot the policeman who attempted arrest him, inflicting a wound which may may not prove fa al, but which will render the officer bind for life, even if be recover, and ended the awful tragedy by shooting birm self, dying in a short time. He was frenzied

adverse to the parenting of the land granted in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The question involves the title to 39,900,000 acres of land, valued by the company at \$2.50 an Shiawassee American: In the town of fedice, recently, two men driving by a farm is house just at dusk saw a pice fat porker Chas. Brockway, the counterfelter, has been discharged by order of Attorney General Brewster. This is a case in which the outside public will be at loss to account for the action of the authorities, as Brockway is one of the most successful counterfeiters the country has ever been cursed with. n a pen, which they thought they would aprure. One of them let the pig out, but they could not load it, and the farmer hap-eming along they asked him to assist them, sing the animal had just jumped from their try has ever been cursed with. goo. The unsuspecting man complied, alling his bired help to assist also, the men ore off after thanking him profusely, and be guile less farmer never di-covered his pig A heavy storm at Clinton, Ill., on Thursday, did great damage to crops and carried away 300 feet of the Illinois Central railroad track at Gibson. The Wabash railroad bridge

as gone till the next morning. The Monroe Democrat says that at the ent sheep shearing and strawberry festival alapse into language not Scriptural, and is safe to say the marriage is "off."

Sanilac Reporter: Two tramps called at the louse of G. M-ad. of Evergreen township. ast week, while Mrs. Mead was alone, and dig refused admitrance, one of them burst bedoor open. Mrs Mead's only protector asalarse shephard dog. who, being ordered the front by his mustress after the attack. the at the tramp, and tore his face fearfuly. The other man ran away. Mrs. M. called off the rog as quickly as possible, and the wounded man was gladenough to crawl away. hen Mr. Mead came home he went in earch of the tramp, and found him at a sighbor's house, horribly disfigured and un-

General News.

The grain crop of Tennessee is the best she The brother of Bourke, assassinated at

in, claims \$50,000 compensation. The lawyers got \$35,000 in fees for getting e Pond liquor law declared unconstitution-

Itissaid Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, formerly of etroit, has been offered the mission to Ja-

mportation into England of American ese m de of lard is prohibited under the The number or immigrants that arrived in the United States during May was 141,035, ana for the eleven months ending with May, 685,634. The national encampment of the Grand

rmy of the R-public is to be held at Balti-ore, Md., this week. The state department is notified from Ber-A Mrs. Seybold, of Chicago, while labor-guider an stack of ussinity, poisoned unof herchildren. All are dead.

re farally injured by hallstones during a rm at Broken Arrow, I. f., last wedk.

as danger, and carefules im tes set it down 25,000,000 bushels the largest ever raised.

The House has voted \$10.000 for a Wash-gron memorial column and \$15,000 for a satennial celebration, both at Newburgh, N.

Henry Whitney, 13 years old, took all the

g Prizes at the late glass ball shooting lament at Syracuse, N. Y., amounting to

lssissippi negroes are emigrating to Mexi-

They are establishing a colony in Chi-lahua, whither two hundred families will this fall.

Reports from forty countles in the region

hout Pitrsburg, Pa, represent the wheat top as much above the average and corn

Blaine says he has retired from politics and

Gen, D. H. Hill, ex-confederate, has re

ough the Miami Valley.

pers the public supports best.

lin that the customs regulation of Germany classing American canned beef as ironware is suspended. The Sandwich Islands have a new minis Bernard Covert, composer of "The Sword Bunker Hill" is reported to be dying at emburgh, N. Y. He is 77 years old. Ann Tibbs and two brothers named Russell

try, which is said to be strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and of a ne w governmental policy throughout. Mexican officials think that the object of the visit of the President of Guatemala to the United States is to bring about a confedera-tion of the dive central American republics, The Kansas wheat crop is said to be now

with himself at the head. Boston is flooded with skillful counter-feited \$10 bills of the issue of 1875, and Brockway has just been discharged from custody by the government to help keep up the supply and give employment to detect-

A story comes from Salzburg, Germany that will serve to show what a nice thirg for eign wine is. A wine dealer of that place has been convicted and fined for making 52, Washington postoffice officials say that the 000 casks of wine out of 13,000, by the addi-

The receipts over expenditures of the barment the past year will foot up about

The Vienna International Chess Tourna-The Vienna International Chess Tourns ment has ended in a victory for the American champion, Capt. Mackenzie, who thus becomes the champion of the world. He is about 45 years of age. He is of Scotch birth, and derived his title from service in the British army. He won renown as a chess player at a tournament in London fully 20 years are. He came to the United States years ago. He came to the United States about 18 or 19 years ago, and served in the Union Army during the rebellion.

how a coal merchant. A German might excest that that is not the "goal" he was A PHILADELPHIA undertaker invited some actors and other friends to a begincose factories of this country used over 12.00,000 bushels of corn last year, dinner. The invitations were printed the prople paid the price of cane sugar the product. on mourning paper, ornamented with a skull and cross-bones; and the guests sidency of the Kansas Industrial Univerfound that the funeral aspect of the affair did not end with that. The table was set in a room hung with e army worm is doing great damage to black and lighted by candles; the table resembled a catafalque; the dishes were edged with black; a turkey was were edged with black; a turkey was garnished with a white collar and black necktie; the ice cream was hert Bonner has \$382,000 worth of fast black necktie; the ice cream was moled like a coffin; and the mashed motores were in a mount with a money he made by public the N. Y. Ledger. It shows what kind neckties a coffin; and the mashed motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the motores were in a mount with a spin and the mo potatoes were in a mound, with sprigs

A Sheep Farm in Georgia .

A gang of counterfeiters were arrested last A writer in the Atlanta (Ga) Constitu tion says that in 1871 he bought 400 acres of reputed poor land in Glynn County, Ga., and put upon it 100 sheep. In 1873 by natural increase, he had 376 ewes, and had sent to market 73 wethers. His sheep Alfred Brown, who perpetrated the great "agricul'ural implement agency" swindle at Rucine, Wis., has been captured at Scotland, Dakota, after a chase of several months by Since that time he has brought into a high state of cultivation 100 acres of land that eight years ago were considered worthless. Since 1871 he has bought 200 sheep, and now owns 1,800 head. He keeps a sheperd, who is paid to attend to his business, and keeps a book account of every export is falling off, the petroleum trade is increasing. The export for April, 1881, was worth \$2,752,729, while for April, 1882, it was worth \$4,186,955. ance sheet, that it costs him exactly 75 In 1865 R. B. Bouler, of Clinton, Ohio, left \$25,000 worth of real estate to found a professorship in Kenyon College. The sale of the estate has just been made, and the college received \$51,500 in cash. cents a head per annum to keep his flock. They average him about three and a half pounds of wool each. Last year he clipped in May, and again in September, and the clip amounted to five and a half pounds per head. Last year he sold in Savannah and Macon 8,000 pounds of wool, making an absolute net profit of \$1,664. Last year he sold in the above cites 92 wethers as mutton for \$342, making a total of \$2,289. Besides this be has fertilized the poor wire-grass land, so that last year he cultivated 84 acres, fortune to own and reside upon the fields of Buil Run and Appomattox when the two armies met at these places at the beginning and end of the war, has just died at Alexanand from 41 acres in corn he made an average of 31 bushels; 10 in sugar cane, that made 59 barrels of syrup; 15 in oats, that averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and Up to the present time the government has paid to the soldiers engaged in the late war over \$500 000,000 in pensions. The amount to be paid yearly in the immediate future exceeds that required to pay the interest on the public days. on the rest all kinds of truck farming receiving for his sale of vegetables in New York, a net profit of \$294. So much for being right smart.

In Illinois and some other western states the telephone companies are perfecting a system of operations which will be of great benefit to towns away from railroads. The plan is to have a central station at each county seat, with wires leading to all the towns in the county. From the county seats it is proposed to communicate with the capital or principal city of the State, thus giving a complete circuit. By new devices greater distances are covered, and connections over a State can easily be made. The work has proceeded farthest in Ohio, where more than half a dozen counties and a large number of towns have been brought within hearing distance of Cincinnati. In Illinois considerable work has been done, and Joliet and several towns beyond are connected with Chicago. The tariff established is fifty cents for five minute conversations, with commutation to regular pat

THE laying of ocean telegraph cables is now so easily and successfully accomplished that the undertaking hardly obtains passing notice. The fact that the recent increase in ocean telegraph rates has resulted in the formation of an English company which intends to lay two new cables between Eng-Device for Planting Corn for the Grop

Device for Planting Corn for the Grop

No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so

great a variety of work. Many thousands in use.

Send for I Be RIFTIVE PAMPILET to

The cables will be operated upon the co-operative principle, and that all stockholders will be entitled to a rebate. It is estimated that the two cables will cost \$9,00,000, and a representative of the Company is now on this side of the Atlantic completing the necessary arrangements.

Mistaken Consumptives.

In the treatment of lung and bronchial dissest be liver is often implicated to such an tent that a hepatic remains. land and the United States, is worthy of edout to be a grand "agricultural hoss trot," a spung max who desired to afford his girl a skyt of the trot, erected an ord step ladder on which she mounted, he promising faithfully to nold it secure. In the excitement of the race he forgot nix duty, and rushing to he front to see the finish, down came the adder, girl and all. The reporter accuses her The American Bible Society proposes to canvass the entire population of the United S-ates, and present every destitute family with a copy of the bible free of charge. This will be the fourth general distribution by this society. A bible in a destitute family is all right, but a square meal would be more generally appreciated upon the co-operative principle, and that all stockholders will be entitled to a rebate. It is estimated that the two cables will cost \$9,000,000, and a representative of the company is now on this side of the Atlantic completing the necessary arrangements.

extent that a hepatic remedy becomes necessary in effecting a cure of the lungs. In the treatment of such cases I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator with entire satisfaction. I. L. STEPHENSON, M. D., Owensboro Ky

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KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Board and tuition, \$175 per school year. Location delightful. School on the Mt Holyoke plan. Influence christian, but not sectarian. Fine library cabinet, telescope and musical instruments. Fall term begins September 7, 1881. For catalogue or further information, address je20-13t PRINCIPAL.

I MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. je20-3m

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je20 2t

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J. F. KEENEY, CHICAGO, ILLS. TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE White River Valley Stock Farm

FERRY, OGEANA COUNTY, MICH., (eight miles east of Shelby, at which point tesms will be in readiness to take people coming by rail to Thursday, June 29th, 1382. commencing at 10 A. M.; consisting of five Norman stallions, one Clydesdale stallion, six Norman mares (two 1 ported); thirty Holsteins, consisting of animals of all ages, and both sexes; also seven good milch cows, common stock, and 30 head of Berk-

milch cows, common stock, and 30 head of Berkshire hogs.
All t'e stock is pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection. Not an animal will be reserved.
TERMS OF SLEE.—Six months' credit, with approved sureties on all sums above \$50, with 8 per cent interest, or 5 per cent off for eash.
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NEW ADVERTISER F. 48

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IF SO, BUY OUR PORTABLE SAW MILL. Take it to the Timber. Save Hauling Logs to Mill 5,000 to 10,000 Feet per Day. PORTABLE SAW MILL.

It is for your individual interests to have the capital invested in your farms made to produce nearly double the amount you have been receiving for the last few years.

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The Wayne Country Savings Bank, of Detroit, has declared its twenty first semi-an-ual dividend under the rules a d regulations of this Bank. All persons holding the Past Books o his Bank numbered from 1 to 23,468 are reque-ted to present them on or after June 20th, 1882, and have the interest entered in the same

Money to loan in small or large sums on satisfac ory secur.ty at current rates of interest. S. D. EL WOOD, Treasurer.

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Patent Spring-Tooth Hay Tedder. Simple Light and Durable. Adjusts itself to any surface, and pa-ses over all obstructions without dam ge Does its work perfectly Address LYUNS M'FG. CO., Lyons, Ionia Co., Mich. m28-3m NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Preeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Silver Creek, Michigan My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richiahd. Pigs are all first class, sired by U. S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased nim. 42 Correspondence will receiv-prompt attention and all information cheerfully given. 025

SHORTHORNS For Sale.

Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be solvery reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecnmseh, Mich

STOCK AUCTIONEER. FRANCIS GRAHAM

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The fine Shorthorn bull 2d Lord of Eryholme 33070, having been used in our herd as long as possible, we now offer him for sale He is a roan in color. was calved July 9. 1877, and bred by Frederick W. Stone, of Guelph. Ont. Sire, 8th Airdrie 21883, bred by A. Remick, of Kentneky, out of imp Seam tress by Cherry Grand Duke 5th (30712). For particular address CHAs. WANN,

Farmer for Hiram Walker & Sors, api-tf WALKERVILLE, Ont.



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Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passongers, as City, Conneil Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Faul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Full man's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Bess between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Paul, via the Fanous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

ALDEK! LEA ROULE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond,
Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati,
Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneaplians St. Faul and intermediate points.

Althrough Eassengers Travel on Fast Express
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Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in he United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advan-For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
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Notice to Farmers in want of a cheap and perful STUMP MACHINE. This machine has

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J.W. JINNETTE & CO. 118 South Water St., Chicago, Ill., Produce Commission

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Make a speciality of MICHIGAN FRUITS,
Onions, P tatoes, and fine Dairy Pr ducts. Reference: Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.

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CATTLE.—Shorthorns. W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co. Cattle for sale, either bulls or cows. Write fit-ly-

CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genebace Co, Mich, bre der of thoroughbred shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheeep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence Solicited. jail-13

W. C. WIXOM, WIXOM, Mich., breeder of Sharon, Lady Heien, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. ja17-3m*

W M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthcras, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine. W. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-lies, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys, Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan, Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Snorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale,

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JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls and neifers for sale. J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County,
J. breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Revistered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red
pigs and Plymouts Rock Chickens. P. O Bedford,
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breeder of shorthorn cattle. Young Marys,
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for sale. Also registered American Meriuos. Choice
lot of ewes and fifty rams for sale.

mr21-tf

W. Breeder of Shorthorns' and Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. HORTHORNS FOR SALE. – From the "Brookside Herd." near Ypeilanti, both buils and heifers of the most approved strains of blood for milking and beef qualities. Address \$25-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock.

Holsteins. PHELPS & SEELEYS, importers and breed ers of Holstein Cattle, Post office: North Farmington, Mich. R. R. Station, Pontiac, Mich, Correspondence solicited.

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ANNIE LAURIE.

" Give us a song," the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding,"
When the heated guns of the camps allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, with silent scoff, Looked grim and threatening under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said, We storm the fort to-morrow; Sing while we may; another day Will bring its weight of sorrow. They lay along the battery's side,

Beneath the smoking cannon; Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shann

They surg of love, and not of fame, Forgot was Britain's glory, Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie," Voice after voice took up the song.

Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem, full and s'rong— Their battle-eve confession Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak

But as the song grew louder,

Something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder And once again the fire of hell Blazed on the Russian quarters, With storm of shot and scream of shell,

And bellowing of the mortars. And Irish Nora's eyes are dim For her singer, dumb and gory; And English Mary mourns for him

Who once sang " Annie Laurle.' Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest Your truth and valor bearing. The bravest are the tenderest:

The loving are the daring! -Bayard Taylor.

MAY AND JUNE.

May is the Puritan maiden, So shy as to be rude, Reserved, and a bit disdainful, But who is this now beside her.

With voice in perfect tune, A face like a dream of angels, I tried to woo the maiden May.

But loving June woos me; Good-bye to May, once more we part, Sweet June my love shall be! -Transcript.

ALWAYS ONE VACANT CHAIR.

There is no flock, however watched and tended. But one dead lamb is there: There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying, And mournings for the dead; The heart of Rachel, for her children crying, Will not be comforted. Let us be patient! These severe affictions

Not from the ground arise, But oftentimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise,

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors. Amid these earthly damps, What seems to us but sad, funereal tapers,

May be Heaven's distant lamps There is no death! What seems so is transition:

Is but a suburb of the life Elysian Whose portal we call death.

-Longfellow.

Miscellaneous.

NAUGHTY ALICE.

A TALE OF ENGLISH SMUGGLING DAYS,

The old days of smuggling went with protection, and the once capital offence has diminished into one of comparatively little importance.

But it was not so in our grandfathers days, and in many a sea-coast ale-house, and by many a fisherman's fireside, tales are told of deadly encounters, daring deeds, and crafty schemes in which the old free traders, as they were called, and the custom-house officers, were the chief act-

To one of these old stories we now in vite our readers. To begin with, the time was one when successive wars had closed against us the Continental markets, mak ing foreign goods excessively rare and costly in this country, and it was when smuggling was "felony" without benefit of clergy. The place was on the Hampshire coast, nearly midway between Southampton and Christ Church, a very quiet one well known to the runners of illicit car-

"Whist! whist!" said a low voice through the sweet-brier hedge which inclosed a neat white cottage on the confines of the New Forest, as a fair girl with a basket on her arm came tripping along the road which led to the village. "Whist, Alice! John Barker came ashore last night. He has landed all his cargo, and he's going to sup with father to-night to settle his ac counts, and to tell him how he can 'run the brandy when the Saucy Sally comes

"Barker may sup where he pleases for al me," said Alice, in an accent of coquettish pique that was more than half assumed 'and I beg, Mary, that you will not men tion my name to him.

"Pooh! nonsense," laughed Mary, "why Barker has brought home a shaw and a pair of ear-rings for somebody or other (you know best who it is), and I have got them to take care of. You must no bear malice so long against him for dancing with Mary Davis. If Barker loved

"I dare say he does," retorted Alice "I believe he'll love all the girls in the village in turn, from Miss Wilmot, 'at the great house, to humpbacked Susan, the knife-grinder's daughter, not to mention all the sweethearts he may have got over the

" Now you know you don't believe one word of what you're saying!" exclaimed

"No! you know you don't, Alice!" said a subdued but manly voice: and the angry beauty started, and blushed, and smiled and frowned, nearly all at once, as she turned in the direction whence the sounds came, and saw John Barker.

He was a fine young fellow, with that peculiarly independent swagger and careless foppery so characteristic of the class of

merry eye, and his singularly fine teeth, gave an air of animation to his countenance while his manly look and sun-burnt brow completed the picture of a very good speci. men of the half-rustic, half-marine beau.

The two girls looked for a moment confused and flurried, but Alice instantly resumed her pretty pout, and Mary's blush gave way to an arch smile as she glanced at her companion.

" And so you are going to send me on cruise through the village-eh, Alice?' said the intruder, "and part of the time in an ill-built craft that would disgrace a Jack-Frenchman? Well, well! many a safe voyage has been made in an ugly vessel; and if so be she stands a storm better than tighter-trimmed ship, why perhaps 'tis better for her owner in the long run; but as for the outlandish vessels you say I've taken in tow, why, as sure as my name's Jack-and I think you won't dispute that -I wouldn't trust a cargo in any one of them, though I knew I was sure to 'run' it the instant I got into port, without one grip from the sharks. No, no; give me a bit of British oak and I'll stand by to the last; but I wouldn't venture my neck in a foreign craft if her hold were full of tea and brandy, and I was made her skipper and owner the instant I stepped aboard.

"Aye, it is all mighty fine talking," said the girl.

"Come, come, Alice," said the smuggler 'remember I've been afloat since I was at the fair with Mary Davis; and you were angry enough, in all coascience, when we parted. I thought of your last look when we were in a squall off Cuxhaven, and-no you need not be in a fuss, I'm not going to wear-and, hang me! if I don't think the storm was the pleasantest of the two." "I dare say you did," assented his sweet

"Well, all I can say is, and I'll behanged if it isn't the truth. I've never thought of Mary Davis since I went out of port, except once, when I was going ashore in the boat, and happened to catch a sight as I passed under the bow of the craft, of the red nose on her figure head; and I've

called her the Mary Davis ever since." "For shame, Barker!" laughed both the girls at once. "But where are you bound for now, Alice? Can't you cast anchor here, close

beside Mary? You know I shall be off again as soon as the Fly-by Night is revictualed.' "Ah, yours is a sad life, John," said Alice, and more kindly than she had yet

"Why, as to to that-but come in, girls, come. I want to show you part of my cargo," and, taking Alice's basket from her

arm, he half led, half dragged her into the When they entered the large, square

stone-floored room, which served alike for kitchen and parlor, the light-hearted smuggler drew from a chest, which stood in one once. corner, the foreign shawl mentioned by Mary. With the usual thoughtless profusion of a sailor. Barker had looked rather to the cost than to the consistency of his looking up at the moon a couple of seconds, present; and the blue eyes of the relenting Alice sparkled with delight as he threw it over her shoulders. "I wonder what Mary Davis will say t

this?" burst involuntarily from her lips. "Say to it?" echoed Barker, "why she'll reefs in it wouldn't set a rag of canvas for her, if he saw her standing before a fair wind under bare poles—that's what she'll say, if she speaks the truth."

"Poor Mary Davis! I'm sure her cheeks must burn," said Mary simply.

"Do you know that I've got a new lover John Barker?" smiled Alice, as she gland ed at the smuggler. "Aye, and one that's steady and sober, and well-to-do in the world; none of your fly-by-night salt water here to-day and away to morrow people. Mary will tell you that I may be made a great lady of, if I've the will to be one.

For the first time the bright eye of Bark er clouded, but only for an instant: he soon assumed his good humor and laughingly demanded the name and calling of his new rival.

"Old John Jarvis, the Revenue officer! exclaimed the girls simultaneously, with a loud burst of merriment, in which the young smuggler joined. "He has been at my father's three times last week," continued Alibe. "The first time he sat down on the hair trunk under the clock, on seven cases of cigars. The second time he took a place on my mother's easy chair, and leaned back against hree pieces of Lyons silk and twelve lengths of Valencienne lace, and the third time he stood talking against the oven door, when it was full o brandy and tobacco.'

Another burst of laughter terminated the speech. Suddenly Barker became grave, very grave, as though some though had struck him, and he asked anxiously "Have you bid the land-shark clear ou of port, Alice, or hasn't he shown his colors

"I've been careful not to let him speak out," replied the conscious beauty, " for father had the house full of goods, and we've been afraid of affronting him or

"Then all's right," said Barker, rubbing his hands joyously, "all's right; and we save every keg in the Saucy Sally.'

"Why, what has Master Jarvis' love for Alice got to do with the Saucy Sally? asked Mary.

Barker looked provokingly mysterious. Just at this moment the heavy tread of Mary's father was heard in the little garden, and in a moment after he entered the

" We must keep a sharp lookout aloft Barker," said the old smuggler, as soon as he had closed the door; "the Saucy Sally is off the point, and she's shown her signal. She's square-rigged this trip, and has mounted a yellow ribbon; but it's her, safe enough.'

"Let her come," replied the young man, with a smile: "were ready for her.

"Why. I'm not so sure of that; there's that old shark Jarvis tacking about, and I believe when that fellow was rigged they mounted eyes all round him."

"Never mind; if he'd as many eyes as

men to which he belonged; his bright and seventy-four has teeth, we can close all hands, and with eyes which did, for once, his port-holes," said Barker confidently. flash, he cursed all smugglers in general

> I'll shake out my mainsail," was the con-"When d'ye think she'll dealt forth. fident reply. bring to?"

"Some time to night; but there's such a the stuff by candlelight!"

"Bear a hand with the supper, Mary," said Barker, "we must be all hands on deck by the second watch; and while Mary is serving out the mess, you come home with me. Alice, and hang out a smarter pennant. You won't be five minutes rigging, and we shall be back in time."

The old man only smiled as the lovers left the cottage, and bade his daughter hasten the supper, and accordingly Mary moved briskly about the apartment making the necessary preparations. In a short Alice and Barker returned, and there was roguish sparkle in the eye of the girl and a quiet humor in that of her companion which did not fail to awaken the curiosity of the young hostes. A significant glance from Alice toward the father of Mary succeeded in suppressing the question which was rising to her lips, and in haste and almost silence they partook of the homely but substantial fare which was spread on the cottage table.

During the meal Mary, with true feminine quick-sightedness, did not fail to remark that, short as the absence of her friend had been, she had nevertheless, found time to rearrange the long, bright curls which clustered round her forehead and to put on a clean apron and neckerchief. As soon as the supper was over the two men rose and left the cottage, Barker, as he did so, giving a significant glance at Alice, and saying, half gaily and half emphatically: "Remember! Leave the bolt undrawn,

and listen for the three knocks.' Alice nodded a smiling answer, and the girls were left alone.

"Mary," said her companion, as soon as she heard the garden wicket fall back, "in half an hour we shall have a visitor. I could not invite him to my own house, for as I have no one with me but my sick mother, who can not come out of her room, it would not have been womanly; particularly as he is a lover." "A lover, Alice?"

"Yes, Mary," said the gırl, looking down and affecting to blush, "the truth must be told, a lover; no other than Mr. John Jarvis. He is a King's officer you know, and it may be the mean's of saving my father many a bale of goods."

"You must be joking, Alice," said Mary, in a tone which proved she was to the full as indignant as she was surprised; "you never would behave so ill to John Barker.' "Well, Mary," replied her companion, 'I'll promise never to bring him here

again; only don't be angry with me this And so saving, to Mary's astonishment,

without waiting for a reply, she opened the door in the rear of the house, and after closed the door after her, and sat down be side the fire. In less than half an hour a knock at the

door announced the arrival of Jarvis, and Alice uttered a "Come in" in her most is that it has no outlet. Two brooks run courteous tones; he entered with a simper into it; but the water either soaks into the say that a tighter craft never spread a new of self-gratulation on his lips, and turned sand or evaporates. Its depth never

his lack-luster eves on Alice In sooth, however quick those eyes might be in discovering a smuggler, it was evident they were not brilliant enough to win a lady's heart. He was a corpulent, elderly man, with red woolen night-cap and top-boots; quite conscious of his importance as a king's officer, and no whit modest on the subject of his personal attractions. Mary was lost in amazement at the halfkind, half coquettish manner in which her hitherto prudent friend and companion a once encouraged and repelled the attentions of the enamored revenue officer. Now she saw a blush gather on her brow, and now a smile, half-joyous, half-mischievous, settle on her lip. Twice Jarvis rose to go; and in truth, Mary thought is was time, for it was getting very late, and she heartily wished the corpulent suppres sor of contraband trade safe at home; but to her amazement and positive displeasure Alice pressed him to stay "a little-only a little longer," so earnestly and so tenderly, that he must have been much less of the lover than he really was had he not com-

Mary, who had been silent and gloomy, began to feel uneasy; she knew that her father would be very angry should he return and find their guest still with them, added to which she was anxious to learn how affairs were going on out of doors, and it was impossible for her to obtain any information while the revenue officer was

She had just made up her mind to explain to Jarvis that she could not suffer him to remain longer, and she was more strongly urged to this resolution by seeing the coquettish manner in which Alice was evading a reply to his question of whether she would receive him as her suitor, seeming to consent by her smiles and yet delay ing to comply in words, when she fancied she heard some one stealthily enter the house by the door opening on the garden. She sprang to her feet with a startled

ook. A fear of the consequences which might result to her father and his associates from the presence of Jarvis made her eart cease to beat.

She leaned slightly forward to listen more attentively, every nerve and feeling alive to the fearfulness of the situation. when three distinct knocks fell upon the door, as if given by a heavy hand. Ere she could guess the meaning of these singular and unexpected sounds, Alice started from her seat, and folded her hands demurely across her chest, dropped an elaborate curtsey to her bewildered lover, and said with a stifled laugh:

"You may go home now, Mr. Jarvis, and exchange your red night-cap for a white one; for the Saucy Sally has 'run' her cargo.'

To attempt an adequate description the rage of Jarvis were vain indeed! He kicked over the low stool from which Mary had just risen, and with clenched

"You're a fine fellow, Jack; but I'm and the Saucy Sally in particular. Nay, afraid you're on the wrong tack there-" I am not sure that the rose-lipped, fair-"Well, well, give her a fair breeze, and haired Alice did not come in for a share of the maledictions which he so liberally

Meanwhile the girls stood close together on the other side of the wide fire-place, moon that we might as well expect to run enjoying with suppressed merriment, his violent and ungovernable passion. After a few moments spent in storming at his ill luck and at Alice's craftiness he started from his seat and rushed out of the cottage. As the baffled revenue officer disappeared through the door John Barker sprang into the room by the other, and running up to Alice bestowed on her a hearty kiss, as he exclaimed, "Bravely done, bravely done, my lily-browed shipmate! by-jingo! it was worth all the cargo we landed to get a glimpse of that landshark when he found that he had let a victualed craft pass him by, and had been swimming in the wake of an empty hulk." "Bravely done, indeed," said Mary;

but why was I not let in the secret?" "Because," said Alice, "you would have looked too happy and conscious, or else you would have got frightened and spoiled all. Beside, Mary," and she blush ed crimson, "you hate deceit, and one hypocrite was enough. Barker had seen farvis walking in front of our cottage, so that he would be sure on his side to tease me as usual to let him spend an hour with me. I was afraid of flurrying mother. as she's not too well, and so I told him to come here, and now you know all."

"And so do I," said the old smuggler, as be entered with a broad grin on his face, for Jack put me on the right track as we bore down on the craft. You're a brave girl, Alice, and deserve to have a freetrader for a husband, and the sooner the better. Oalv let me know when you and Jack are to set sail together, and I'll give you a wedding-gown out of whichever of the bales you like best that we've landed from the Saucy Sally."

Oyster-Raising in Michigan.

Half way from the great Saginaw salt wells and Mackinaw City we passed through the upper part of Roscommon County. The county is too wild and unsettled to have a county seat, and the two stations in it are simply two great lumber camps. The population of the country is made up of hard-working lumbermen and three or four rich sawmill owners. Six miles from the station, after riding through a pine wilderness. I came to Seth Powell's nouse-perhaps the only nice house within ten miles.

"I came over," I said to Mr. Powell, to see if it is true that you are raising oysters here in Michigan.

Then you've heard about it, have you? Well, I guess you've struck the truth this time. I have an oyster bed in No-Mouth Lake, and they seem to be doing well. I'll take one of the boys, if you say so, and we'll drag out some oysters and show you." No-Mouth Lake, I should say, was 100

rods long and 60 rods wide. It is deep at one end-I suppose 60 feet-while at the other it is shallow, with a gravel and sand bottom. One peculiarity about the lake mon is situated on a divide. From the east side the waters run west into Lake Michigan; from the south side they run southerly toward Saginaw Bay, and from the north side they run toward Grand Traverse. The county is on the summit. Mr. Powell and the men rowed out about 20 feet from the shore, at the mouth of one of the brooks, in water about five feet deep, and dragged up some oysters. They were as good-looking oysters as I had ever seen in Oyster Bay or along the Shrews bury river. They were fat and healthful, Noticing the water was salt, I was filled

with wonder. "How came the water salt?" I asked. 'It is just as it is at the mouth of Shrews

bury river.' "Well, oysters won't live in fresh water, will they?" asked Mr. Powell smiling. They say the ocean gets its salt from the codfish; but this lake did not take its salt

rom the oysters." "Where did it come from?" I asked. "Well, I'll tell you the history of my yster-raising in the center of Michigan. used to live at South Oyster Bay, on Long Island. We always used to plant the oveters at the mouths of the fresh water streams, where they ran into the bay. An oyster wants half fresh and half salt water. Now, I found I had a lake with no outlet. That is, if there is an ou'let, it is through the sandy bottom. Now, sale von't run through sand. I knew this because we had a well at South Oyster Bay in the sand 12 feet from the salt water, but it was always fresh. So, I said, if I put salt into this lake it will stay there. I can make it just like Oyster Bay and keep it so. My cars, taking lumber to Saginaw had to come back empty. Salt costs noth ing but the pumping in Saginaw; so I shipped back 50 car loads of salt and put it into No-Mouth Lake. Then I sent to Smith Bobison, at South Oyster Bay, and had him ship me 10 barrels of small oysters, little fellows no larger than marbles, and some of them the size of peas. I put them in the lake, at the mouth of the two fresh water brooks. They have grown right along. Now I'm putting in some other salt water fish like clams and bluefish, and they'll grow, too. If I keep my lake just as salty as Oyster Bay, I know that any fish living in Oyster Bay will live On arriving at, the house, Mr. Powell

gave us an oyster breakfast-raw oysters as good as Blue Points, broiled oysters on skewers; and fried ovsters-all from his lake in the center of Michigan .- New Engand Grocer.

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

WITH HIS OWN WEAPONS | left," she answered, with an indifference

"What are you thinking about, Maude, You have not spoken a word for five minutes. I can't say that you are remarkably entertaining this evening."

"Am I rot? And do you really wish to know my thoughts?"

"Certainly I do." "Very we'd, then. No woman is satisfied with a man's devotion, even if she knows it to be genuine, if he appears to slight her | the floor. in the presence of others; and I think, my dear George, that I occupied the position of a slighted woman last evening, when you devoted yourself so openly to Clara Vaughan." "I only danced with her three times,"

said George.

"And sat out three more with her." supelemented Maude, "while I, owing to the ack of men, was obliged to play the part of wall-flower. Do you think that was a pleasant position for an engaged young woman?

"My dear child, how plainly you talk!" cried George, disconcerted by her frank appeal."

"Why not? Pique should not be allowed to interfere between lovers-you know pride's chickens are an expensive brood to keep. I contess that your conduct made me very unhappy. I was not jealous, remember-I have perfect faith in he knew that I was sure to meet him, and | you: but I felt neglected and annoyed that you should give Clara the opportunity to triumph over me, even in semblance; for she delights in such victories-little coquette that she is!"

"Maude," said George, seeing his chance and improving it at once, only too glad to his appreciation of her society. With holster up a weak cause. "I am surprised o see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. Why is it women never uphold each other? In my opinion she is a sweet girl, without an atom of coquetry about her." "Then you have less discrimination than

gave you for possessing," rejoined Maude, quietly, though her deepening color showed that she resented his words. "But we will not discuss Clara, if you olease-I wish to talk of ourselves."

"What do you want me to do?" cried George, irritated at the cool way in which his attack was met. "Surely you would not tie me to your side every moment of the time?" "Not one moment of it, sir, if it is your wish to be free!" haughtily exclaimed

Maude, now really angry. leave at once-I shall make no effort to detain vou." "What nonsense!" the young man rejoined, in a much humbler tone. "You snow I could not live without you, Maudie. But you are unreasonable; I

can't promise never to speak to another girl, you know." "Nor do I exact such a promise; only I wish others to see by your conduct that you have sworn allegiance to me. I am only a woman and have all a woman's vanity. George, suppose our positions had been reversed last evening; would you have liked to see me as openly pleased with another man's attentions as you were with

Clara?" "Certainly I should," he answered, with an air of virtuous self-denial refreshing to see "I would never interfere with your enjoyment in that way."

Maude looked deeply perplexed,

then faintly smiled. "You are quite safe in saying that, be eligible man in the village. Which fact probably accounts," she added, with a sly laugh, "for Clara's absorption of you." George bowed.

"Thanks for the compliment, Miss Ar-

"Not at all."

Maude had the sweetest temper in the world, and her mood was fast gaining its wonted sunniness. "Well, George, I won't scold any more,

but we'll make a bargain; you can flirt all you choose, give me equal liberty; are you agreed?" "On one condition; that neither of us

abuse the privilege." "The umpires shall be our own conciences? "Yes."

"Then, my dear George, I'm afraid your career will be positively reckless!" Maude stood waiting for her lover, who was to escort her to a ball at Bedford Hall; and in her rose colored dress, with roses in her dark hair, looked pretty enough to woo a hermit from his sectusion. George, who, despite his little predilec-

tion for flirting, was very much in love with the girl, was loud in his admiration of her appearance; and when the pair entered the hall together happiness had lent a new light to Maud's beautiful eyes.

Clara Vaughan, a charming little sylph in blue and silver, came tripping across the floor to meet them. "Oh, Maude," she cried, when the

first greetings were over, "who do you think is here-just returned from Lon-"I'm sure I can't imagine," said Maude "Another pretty girl?" asked George,

looking admiringly into Clara's rather hold blue eyes. "Pretty girl, indeed? As if I should be interested in her!" said Clara, in disdain. "No indeed-it's a handsome young man-none other than your old ad-

mirer, Maude-Stephen Black." "Is it possible!" cried Maude, with blush of undisguised pleasure. "Why, yes-there he is, sure enough! And how handsome he is looking."

"Humph! Women have strange idea of beauty," grumbled George, by no means delighted with this turn of affairs. "Oh, we don't expect you to see ho charming he is," Clara flippantly answered; "it would scarcely be natural

"Maude-one moment-I must speak to under the circumstances. But Maude and I think differently. And oh! he's put A gleam of amusement crossed the girl's his name on my card for three dances?" arch face as she turned to confront her And she flourished the bit of pasteBoard lover. Not that there was anything calia triumph. culated to create amusement in the young George stretched out his hand for it. man's appearance, for he was absolutely "Is there room for my name there, Miss white with passion and jealousy.

night.

Clara?" he asked stiffly, not relishing her "Why George! is that you?" asked enthusiasm, and inclined to think that, Maude in innocent surprise. "Where is after all, the "sweet girl" had considera-Clara?" ble coquetry about her." "Confound Clara!" he exclaimed, to "I believe there are one or two dance much in earnest to appear ridiculous.

it had not been for her-but never mind that. Maude, you are going to ride with which made Maude smile, remembering how different her reception of George's that fellow to-morrow?" attentions had been on a former occasion.

"You had better take what dances you

wish before my card is filled," she said

quietly, when her lover had returned

"Oh, I'll attend to that after the first

dance," he answered; and in another

moment they had taken their places on

Maude said nothing, but her quiet smil-

George spoke little while dancing; he

was nettled by the marked change in

Clara's manner. He did not care a straw

for the girl, but his vanity was wounded.

He furtively watched her as she danced

with Stephen Black-a singularly hand-

some man, he acknowledged to himself-

and observed all her airs and graces-the

very arts that she had employed to please

him not long ago. The moment the dance

was over, he seated Maude behind some

friends, and rushed off to seek Clara,

determined to divert her attention from

this interloper. Clara, on the other hand,

was bent on retaining Mr. Black by her

side, and her chagrin could not be con-

cealed, when he, glad of the pretext af-

forded by George's approach, bowed him-

self away and walked across the room to

Ten minutes after, when George, mer-

cilessly snubbed by Clara, disconsolately

sought his betrothed, his smarting vanity

needing the balm of her unwavering de-

votion, he found her talking gaily with

Mr. Black, who made no effort to conceal

easy grace she introduced the two gentle

men, who bowed stiffly to each other,

then resumed her conversation, which

consisted of old reminiscences in which

George had no share: therefore he could

In one moment he had forgotten al

about Clara and his petty annoyance on

her account, while a pang of real jealousy

seized his heart. For the first time in his

knowledge of her he saw Maude entirely

"Will you give me your card, Maude?

"Certainly," she smilingly answered

but I am afraid all the dances are gone.

He looked at it without a word; as sh

he asked as she looked around.

said, there was not one dance left.

indifference, he could answer nothing.

him far hetter, and he remained as much

But Clara had determined upon one

"Oh Mr. Campbell!" she cried, "I am

gone home without me, and I have no es

She paused, and looked appealingly

not at George, but Stephen, fully expect-

ing that he would offer to do the escor

all but his companion, and George was

"I shall be glad to see you to your

At this moment Stephen suddenly re

"Allow me to relieve you of the care of

Miss Arthur," he courteously said, turn-

ing to George. "I have a carriage below,

Before the irate lover could answer

"Thank you, Mr. Black: that will a

just matters nicely," she said with a bright

smile. "You need give yourself no con-

cern on my account, Mr. Campbell, but

What could George say? His face grey

darker than before as he stammered out

something about being "glade to oblige all

parties," then offered his arm to the no les

discomfited Clara, and strode rapidly

away. And it is certain the little coquette

never had a less entertaining escort than

An hour later, Maude stood on the steps

of her house, bidding Stephen Black good

"And I may call to take you to ride to

"Yes, I shall be delighted to go," said

Maude; and then Mr. Black sprang into

his carriage and drove rapidly away.

Maude turned to enter the house

well known voice arrested her.

young Campbell was that night.

norrow?" he said on parting.

attend to Clara, if you please."

and shall be delighted to take her home.

grand effort, and late in the evening pro

as possible by her side.

wreathed with artificial smiles.

cort; and it is so late!"

forced to respond.

Maude spoke.

covered sight and hearing.

ceded to make it.

take no part in their talk.

Clara's card.

meant volumes.

Maude.

her hand.

"Certainly I am," she coolly answered Why not?"

"Because I forbid it!" he hotly answer

"My dear boy, you have as yet no right to forbid me to do anything," was th lofty response. George ground his teeth together in im-

to take too high a hand with the girl in he present mood. . "I think," said Maude, as he remained

potent rage. He felt that it would not do

silent, "that you have forgotten our agree. ment of last night. If you remember-"I remember nothing except that I was fool, Maude?" burst out George, seizing her hand and and holding it tight, "M darling, I have suffered so much to night that I can understand how unfairly

ful little coquette-" " My dear George," said Maud, solemn. ly, "I am surprised to see that you dislike Miss Vaughan. In my opinion she is sweet girl, without-"

I treated you when I flirted with that art-

"Ah, Maudie, show me some mercy!" begged George, encouraged by the sly mischief in the girl's eyes to carry the hand held to his lips. "I have behaved like an unmitigated idiot, and don't deserve forgiveness; but you won't be cruel to me will you, dear?" "Yes, George, I forgive, you," she said

meeting his ardent gaze with his frank truthful eyes. "But you'll let me accept Stephen's invitation for to-morrow?" "No, no, Maude-I cannot consent to that.

" Not if I tell you that he is my cousing husband and has been for the last two years, you dear, jealous simpleton? Oh George, I've only been giving you a les son that you needed, and Stephen helped me with it. Don't you think we succeed

And George, now radiantly happy again, admitted that they had. Well, the lesson cured him. From that

ime there no more devoted a lover in the world than George Campbell.

American Tea.

Tea is at last produced in America engrossed with another man, that man a of a quality even superior to that from former suitor, and his experience was not the "Flowery Land." The Chinese a pleasant one. He stood beside her for ways and methods of making, or rather some time, waiting for a word or look; manipulating, tea have not been very but she had seemingly forgotten his very existence. By and by he quietly touched satisfactory, and we have long drank our cheering beverage with secret misgivings and silent protests on account of the truthful stories told by the scientific men of the wonderful ways of the Chinese, and some others who are not Chinese, in preparing tea for sale. Whether tea can be grown at a "I told you when we entered the room profit here is a question to be tested, that you had better secure as many as but if grapes can be produced with you desired," she said, in answer to his satisfactory results to the grower for look of reproach. And remembering this one cent a pound and excellent wine for 50 cents a gallon, it does not seem That was the most miserable evening to be an impossible thing to grow and George Campbell ever spent. Maude, in prepare tea at 25 cents a pound, The the gayest of spirits, was so absorbed by Stephen Black that he had no opportunity to result of this business, now under no tice, is due to the energy and perseve exchange more than half a dozen words with her during the entire evening. Nor rance of a lady-Mrs. Forster, o Georgetown, S. C., upon whose plantawas he the only sufferer; Clara Vaughan. always on the lookout for fresh conquests, tion the tea was produced. The growth had determined to secure Stephen's attenof the tea-plant is as simple as that of tion, and was made furious by his side for a currant-bush; it is the gathering and three consecutive minutes: her blandishpreparation of the leaves in which the ments fell powerless on this man of the only difficulty lies, and this is easily world, who knew every phase of a coquette's surmounted. The process of making art, and thought Clara a rather clumsy the tea is described as follows in the workwoman, though she did very well for News and Courier of Charleston, S. C. a village girl. Maude's simple frankness and absence of self-consciousness suited

"The leaves, previously wilted by moderate heat in an oven or by exposure to the sun, were thrown on a table and rolled between the hands, which twisted the leaves into the shapes they naturally take in black Mr. Black and Maude were still laughing teas. While this rolling was being and talking together in a corner of the done the leaves became very sticky ball-room. Near by stood George Campand it would have been easy, with labell, his face dark with anger, when Clara bor, to fashion them into any desired came tripping towards him, her face form or shape, to imitate the round bons of gunpowder or the delicately and even-twisted grains of hyson. As in such a quandary! Uncle and aunt have each handful was finished with th rolling, it was made into a round bo about four inches in diameter, an when the leaves had been so treated portion was set aside to ferment for duty. But he seemed blind and deaf to English breakfast tea. What was left were broken up to be converted into green or fresh tea. These were pu directly into tin basins, for want home, Miss Clara, if Miss Arthur will wait coffee-roasters, and set over the fire here until my return," he said slowly and They now passed through the same process that green coffee does in the roasting, only the roasting was no carried so far, otherwise the tea would have a burned taste. It was in this state stirred constantly, to keep fro burning, and in about an hour well-curled grains became crisp at fresh, while the delicious fragrance green tea was diffused throughout the apartment. The tea was pronoun finished and it was set aside to cook

The question will naturally be asked What is to be the result of this to growing in the south? Will it pay It is too early to answer this with a degree of certainty. Twenty-five year ago China had a monopoly of supply the world with tea; now she has competitors Japan, India, and Jav the effect of which has been to redu the prices of tea to a very low P Yet there is an opening for this south ern tea, and one of which the Pe of the south will avail themse without doubt; it is that plant when they learn how simple is preparation of the leaves, requ not as much skill as the making good bread, will grow tea for the own use, which they can do at a m less cost than they can buy of equ quality from stores, and in this W the culture may prove a benefit to country. Concerning the quality tea made from southern leaves, the is no question it is certainly sup to the average of our import, and cidedly better than a great I teas sold in the south, especially country stores, where 'style' or app ance seems to be the principal cha

Oh! tell He wo All silve And-s A wondr With 1 How fr We've no Tie doffed And shoo They fret

IUNE

Sets sa

But st

Before n

And try

He owned But tha A knife a What d A heap of And he I cannot 1 Ho! Ship Cast and What! Te Left for Weep not,

Just gell

I've don Whe Pittsburg of paper flou oints in the hese moder terial for the thousand qu said a wellfew days ago millers and renience to naterial for Pittsburg en The oil regi and every po the thousand in barrels,)

once a big r drill that sou of petroleum A single fi fact the only daily, 22,000 the oil region chinery up th into 10,000 r When oil is barrel, as is rope is rather when the she or McKean little amusen a derrick, th good rope and for bad is qu is gathered an to this city, a of oil and di otherwise cha mere yellow strong paper paper-making strip an inch

held together

machine unti

ninety-five po

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nachine that

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lock printing tinuous stream two every sec superintends pags shoot or girls were r another inge olded and pas make a double this part. Th in great piles bales for shipr ers. A single 2,500 or 3,000 d In fact, few to modern eye commerce, and flour sack has cotton sack, bu place of flour l of flour are s

mills of St. Lo

parts of the

however, is sen

Apropos of

leasant-faced this city a few of Benjamin S Y., the pioneer industry. He "In 1860 cott price that a s thirty-five cent be thought of 5 most expert couldn't supply met the require or tear. But a got a manila pa in the latter yes

flour sacks mad As showing dustry, Mr. Sm 1864 and 1870, made and sold a per year, at an \$50 to \$100 per period cotton s \$150 per 1,000. \$54,000,000. In 1870 to 1880, the 000 paper flour thousand paper the same bulk a can be shipped freight charges, hold 250 barrels

Telegraph.

OFF FOR BOYLAND.

Before my eyes there comes a blurr;

Ho! All aboard! A traveler

Sets sail from babyland!

But still I kiss my hand.

And try to smile as off he goes,

Yes, bon voyage! God only knows

Oh! tell me, have you heard of him?

low much I wish thee joy.

All silver-corded round the brim,

And-stranger o'en than that-

wondrous suit of navy blue

With pocket deep and wide;

My bonny, winsome boy!

He wore a satior's hat

o be tested, duced with e grower for cellent wine oes not seem to grow and pound, The w under noand perseve-Forster, of whose planta-. The growth ple as that of gathering and

in which the his is easily ss of making oliows in the rleston, S. C. y wilted by a or by exposown on a tan the hands, ves into the take in black g was being very sticky easy, with lao any desired te the round the delicately of hyson. As hed with the a round boll diameter, and en so treated a to ferment for

hese were pu for want over the fire ugh the sam ee does in th sting was no the tea would It was in thi , to keep from an hour th ame crisp an is fragrance throughout th as pronounce aside to cook. urally be aske ult of this te Will it pay

What was lef

converted into

r this with ar renty-five year oly of supplying ow she has lia, and Jay been to redu very low poi g for this sou nich the peo vail themsel s that plante simple is aves, requir the making v tea for th

an do at a mi n buy of eq and in this a benefit to the quality ern leaves, th rtainly supe import, and a great m

'style' or app principal cha

ret no right

Oh! tell me, sailor, tell me true, How fares he on the tide? we've now no baby in the house: 'Twas but this very morn He doffed his dainty, 'broidered blouse With skirts of snowy lawn: And shook a mass of silken curls From off his sunny brow: They fretted him-'so like a girl's' Mamma can have them now He owned a bran new pocket book,

But that he could not find; A knife and string was all he took, What did he leave behind? A heap of blocks, with letters gay, And here and there a toy. I cannot pick them up to day, My heart is with my boy. Ho! Ship ahoy! At boyhood's town

Cast anchor strong and deep, What! Tears upon this little gown, Left for mamma to keep? Weep not, but smile; for through the air, A merry message rings— "Just sell it to the rag man there; I've done with baby things!"

Where Old Repe Goes.

Pittsburg is known among makers paper flour sacks, as one of the best points in the country for the sales of these modern holders of the raw material for the staff of life. "About ten thousand quarter-barrel sacks a day." said a well-informed manufacturer a few days ago, "is the number Pittsburg millers and others demand." In convenience to points from which raw material for making these bags comes, Pittsburg enjoys a peculiar advantage. The oil regions furnish the material. and every pound of flour that goes to the thousands hereabouts, (except flour in barrels,) is encased in what was once a big rope, from which hung a drill that sought for oil in the regions of petroleum. A single firm of bag makers, and in

fact the only one in this city, takes daily, 22,000 pounds of old rope from the oil regions, which powerful machinery up the Monongahela, converts into 10,000 pounds of paper per day. When oil is seventy-three cents per barrel, as is the case at present, old rope is rather plentier than new, and when the sheriffs of Butler or Venango or McKean counties, have their neat little amusement notices tacked upon a derrick, three cents per pound for good rope and one and one-half cents for bad is quite an object. This rope is gathered and shipped by the car-load to this city, and at the mills is cleansed of oil and dirt, and then ground and otherwise changed in nature until it is mere yellow pulp. This becomes strong paper as it passes through the paper-making machine, and to-day a strip an inch wide was seen which machine until the indicator pointed at | file?" ninety-five pounds.

On the upper floors of a Pittsburg factory there is in daily operation a machine that makes as much noise as a corner politician, and does a good deal more work. It takes in paper from a roll after the manner of a Bullock printing press, and delivers a contwo every second. A big colored man another ingenious machine, which line?" folded and pasted the bottoms so as to in great piles and pressed into compact bales for shipment to millers and others. A single Pittsburg mill will use

In fact, few sights are more familiar commerce, and since the war the paper cotton sack, but has largely taken the place of flour barrels. Whole car-loads however, is sent away in barrels.

Apropos of flour sacks, an elderly, Pleasant-faced gentleman was met in this city a few days ago, in the person of Benjamin Smith, of Canajoharie, N. I, the pioneer in the paper flour sack industry. He said:

"In 1860 cotton advanced to such a Price that a six-cent flour bag cost most expert paper manufacturers couldn't supply me with paper that met the requirements. It would crack

our sacks made of paper." As showing the growth of the in. listry, Mr. Smith said that between and 1870, paper flour bags were ade and sold at the rate of 60,000,000 er year, at an average price of from and cotton sacks would have cost Engineer. Per 1,000. This was a saving of 000,000. In the ten years between 870 to 1880, the country took 100,000,paper flour sacks per year. One and paper flour bags have about be shipped for about the same

A Trade to Fall Back On.

"Is it not a mistake for a young, man to learn a trade when he has no particular aptitude for it?" asked the professor.

"Yes sir. it is. The editor of the Mechanical Engineer sent me a paper the other day which said that all men ought to learn trades as a sort of crutch to lean on in case the riches they inherited,or made in some other way,took wings. Now, it seems to me that a man who would write like that would be just the one to go and learn a trade or an editor, or anything else to fall back on in case he sprung a leak finanknow! It is curious how all these men acquaintance with, drop on a trade as a kind of bank they can draw a little support from when the bottom falls out of everything else. Suppose a man learned his trade 25 years ago by working two years? Mr. Professor, it isn't worth a cent, and the man who allows his son to fool away his time 'learning' a trade after that fashion, has no sense. I have been learning my trade all my life, or for 30 years, and I don't know much about it now. How much could a young man learn in two or three years? Just enough to show him that he did not know anything.

way before he fetches up on a living! set on a horizontal axle, one end runtion of such a man, and go out doors | municating with the water-wheel. The and come in again, and ask me for a mill-stones are usually red sandstone, job, and I will show you the way this about five feet in diameter, and rotate thing works. Hess and I will stand in a vertical plane, the broad edge of little particular about my credit. So I have here, and be the bosses, and you be the the wheel being kept moist by a broken down professional man falling stream of water trickling down upon back' on his trade. I'll show you how it from above. The choice agates are solid you'll fetch up."

what the scheme was as the Professor ones, however, are not sawn, but roughwent out, but he wouldn't have an ac- ly dressed with hammer and chisel, tive part in it, and said he thought it the workmen acquiring, by long experwas a piece of foolishness all round—lience, great dexterity in applying their but I noticed he stood by, and grinned blows so as to obtain the desired fracseveral times.

In came Prof. Rhombus, and walking up, stated his errand like a strang- edge of the wheel, which is furrowed

"Want a job, do you?" said I. "Are soft. Where did you work last?"

in some time, but I must have work; wheel, are stretched in an almost horimy family are starving."

"Where did you work last?" I asked.

25 years ago," said the Professor. at the trade since."

"No, sir."

"How long did you work at it?" "About two years and a half," said

"And you say you are machinist on

"Not very well."

"Can you run a lathe on plain work." experience with it; it is, as I told you, some time since I saw a lathe."

"Is there any machine tool you know better than a lathe?" Can you claim from turning the blank castings? bags shoot out, a small procession of a forty-tooth half-inch pitch gear? girls were ready to carry them to What is the diameter on the pitch

"I do not know, but it seems to me make a double thickness of paper at as if you might find something for me this part. Then the bags are packed to do. Among all this bustle there should be some post that I can fill

with credit." "My friend," I said to the suppositious candidate for a job, "you come and ask me for a machinist's job, and don't know anything about the busiflour sack has not only supplanted the ness except what you learned from a few months at it a quarter of a century ago! Now you must see yourself, that of flour are sent out from the great this is nonsense. You want a job you mills of St. Louis and Minnesota to all can't do! I would be glad to keep you Parts of the country. Export flour, if I knew how to, but it seems to me that cleaning casting is all you are flt for, and with that cough you have, you would live about four months at it, for the man who cleans castings eats a bushel of sand per day!"

"There," said I, "Mr. Professor, that's the way 'falling back on a trade' you never knew anything about works." "I think your point is well taken, thirty-five cents, and something had to and thoroughly established," said the bethought of the older material. The Professor; "and I wish more men

looked at it in the same light." "Well, what I said to you, sir, is what every man would say who wantttear. But at last, in 1862 or 1863, I ed help. Learning a trade on paper

How Agates are Cut.

The variety of quartz known as agate is a variegated chalcedony, with there will be found in the side of these pistoles and dollars to gentlemen setting

balls a sort of funnel through which was introduced the silicious matter forming the layers. Judging from the number of these agates to be seen one might be led into the error of supposing that they could be found almost anywhere along our shores, and as the prices at which they are sold are very low, it is evident that the cutting and polishing must be done in some country where labor is cheaper than he e. However, the explanation is give when we are told that they are German agates, for although for a number with that end in view. Why shouldn't of years comparatively few agates suita man go and learn to be a professor, able for cutting have been found on German soil, yet we may safely say that, at the present time, nine-tenths cially? That's what I would like to of all the commercial agates are cut and polished at the mills of Oberstein. who write about matters they have no The chief source of agates now is South America, where, especially in Brazil, they occur in great numbers. They are shipped thence as ballast in vessels bound for Hamburg, and from this port are forwarded by rail to Oberstein, where they are sorted into lots, usually in the yard of some well known inn, and sold at auction. When purchased they are sent to the agate mills. where they are cut and polished on wheels turned by water power, though of late years steam has been introduced

in a few of the mills. Along the Idar river, between the towns of Idar and Ober-The world moves some in 25 years, and stein, there were, in 1867, 153 the man who thinks a trade is a good mills, working 724 stones. Each thing to 'fall back on' will fall a long | mill contains from three to five stones, "Mr. Professor, you assume the posi- ning outside the workshop and comusually cut into shape by steel wheels I called Hess over, and I told him and diamond powder. The common done it at last. Now, you see, I have but one

The grinding is done on the broad with channels corresponding in shape with the form which it is desired to you a machinist? (eyeing him sharply.) give the object in hand. The agate is You don't look like one. Your clothes usually attached to a small stick, and are too good, and your hands are too thus applied to the moving wheel. Each stone accommodates two men, "Well, I haven't worked at the trade | but these men, instead of sitting at the zontal position upon a wooden stool made to fit the body. The limbs are thus "Well, to tell the truth, it was about left free, the hands holding the agate to the wheel, while the feet are strong-"And you have never done anything | ly pressed against blocks of wood fastened to the floor. After being ground, the agates are polished on cylinders of hard wood, or on lead or zinc discs. fed with a mixture of Tripoli and

Many of the agates, beautiful as they the strength of that experience? How are in nature, are artificially colored much did you learn, and how much do in the following manner: Having held together in the rack of the testing you know now? Can you chip and been well washed, they are placed in a syrup of honey and water, sometimes in olive oil; after this, they are exposed "I suppose I could after a little new vessel embedded in hot ashes, care being taken that the liquid does not boil. When removed, they are washed, placed in sulphuric acid, and exposed to gentle heat. After they have taken any acquaintance with the planer, or color they are again washed, and it is tinuous stream of bags at the rate of milling machine? Can you cut gears often the practice finally to lay them in a bath of oil, which improves the superintends this affair, and as the What size should a blank be turned for luster. Some layers of agate are quite porous, while others are dense and well-nigh impervious. When steeped in oil only the porous layers absorb the liquid, which, being deoxidized and blackened by the acid, makes the contrast between the layers more striking, thus enhancing greatly the beauty and value of the agate. Other colors are given by various processes; some, such as the reds, by simple exposure to heat; others by immersion in certain solutions; but these methods vary with the different lapidaries, and are more or less trade secrets.

The Use of Checks.

The following account, by Macaulay, of the first use of bank checks in England, was quoted by Mr. Knox in his address to the American Bankers' Association at its "In the reign of William old men were

when there was not a single banking-house in the city of London. So late as the time of the Restoration every trader had his own box in his own house, and when an acceptance was presented him, told down the crowns and caroluses on his own counter. But the increase of wealth had produced its natural effect-the subdivision of labor. Before the erd of the reign of Charles the Second a new mode of paying and receiving money had come into fashion among the merchants of the tha manila paper that would do, and and learning it in the shop are two capital. A class of agents arose whose the latter year turned out the first different things and don't pull in the office was to keep the cash of the commersame harness. Any other trade than cial houses. This new branch of business the machinist's is the same, for the naturally fell into the hands of the goldmethods in vegue in years gone by are smiths, who were accustomed to traffic not those of the present. Don't advise largely in the precious metals, and who any boy to learn a trade in two years had vaults in which great masses of bullion for the sake of falling back on it 25 could lie secure from fire and robbers. It \$100 per 1,000, and during that years afterward."—[The Mechanical was at the shops of the goldsmiths of Lombard street that all the payments in coin were made. Other traders gave and received nothing but paper. This great change did not take place without much opposition and clamor. Old fashioned merchants complained bitterly that a class the color distributed in clouds, spots of men who, thirty years before, had coname bulk as an empty barrel, and or concentric layers. The variety callfined themselves to their proper functions, ed moss agates occurs in veins, while and had made a fair profit by embossing beight charges, but the 1,000 bags will the banded agate is found in the form silver bowls and chargers, by setting 250 barrels of flour.—[Pittsburg of geodes or balls, and occasionally jewels for fine ladies, and by selling

usurers, it was said, played a hazard with what had been earned by the industry and hoarded by the thrift of other men. If the dice turned up well, the knave who kept the cash become an alderman; if they turned up ill, the dupe who furnished the side, the convenience of the modern practice was set forth in animated language. The new system, it was said, saved both labor and money. Two clerks seated in one counting-house did what, under the old system, must have been done by twenty clerks in twenty different establishments. A goldsmith's note might be transferred ten times in a morning; and thus a hundred guineas, locked in his safe close to the Exchange, did what would formerly have required a thousand guineas, dispersed through many tills, some on Ludgate Hill, some in Austin Friars, and some in Tower street."

VARIETIES.

A TRAVELING clock maker made a circuit, having a hundred clocks when he started. They were all very bad, which he well knew, but "by soft sawder and human natur'," as Sam Slick says, he contrived to sell ninetynine of them, and reserved the last for his intended ruse. He went to the house where he had sold the first clock and said:

"Well, now, how does your clock go? Very well, I guess." The answer was as he anticipated.

"No. very bad." "Indeed! Well, I've found it out at last. You see, I had one clock which was, I know, a bad one; and and I said to my boy: 'You put that clock aside, for it won't do to sell such an article. Well, the boy didn't mind, and left the clock with the others, and 1 found afterward that it had been sold somewhere. Mighty I mad was, I can tell you, for I'm not asked here and there, everywhere almost, how my clocks went and they all said they 'actually regulated the sun.' But I was de-termined to find out who had the bad clock, and I am most particularly glad that I have clock left, a very superior article, worth a clock left, a very superior article, worth a matter of ten shillings more than the other, and I must give it you in exchange, and I'll only charge you five shillings difference, as you have been annoved with the bad article."

"Chicago girls attend the opera in large numbers," says an exchange, which probably thinks it's giving news when everybody knows that Chicago girls couldn't get any numbers smaller than eights.—Boston Post. you have been annoved with the bad article.' The man who had the bad article thought it better to pay five shillings more to have s good one. So the exchange was made and then the Yankee, proceeding with the clock,

returned to the next house. "Well, now, how does your clock go? Very well, I guess."

The same answer, the same story repeated, and another five shillings received in exchange. And thus did he go round exchanging clock for clock until he had received an extra five shillings for every one he had sold.

THE following story is related of an imnensely wealthy American in Europe, who had made his fortune suddenly, and as suddenly found out that it was the correct thing to have a coat of arms on his carriage. So he ordered one. The celebrated advertising heraldie stationer was a bit of a wag in his way, and took the old fellow's measure at a glance, "What you want is a crest and a motto sir," said he politely. "I guess so."

He was requested to call next day and see the design, and promptly went.

The crest was a mailed arm holding a dag-

ger-"something uncommon," the heraldry man said-and the motto, Semper nobilis omnibus benignus, which means, he explained, translating freely, "Always noble and kind to everybody." The old man was delighted. to everybody." The old man was delighted. silver six nence among six copper pennies—
"Now the latest style of printing mottoes," not easily perceived, but worth the whole of

motto: Senatus populus que Romanus, which the ancients abbreviated into S. P. O. B. Of course you'd like yours done like that, sir?" "Most assuredly," replied the living goldmine, and he forthwith ordered reams of note paper, and envelopes to match, stamped in anter, in gold and silver and every known hue Well he and his wife used the station. ary a month or so, writing to every one they could think of, when one fine morning, while studying with more scrutiny than usual the beauty of the decoration, it suddenly dawned upon him that the caption of the sheet to which he had been daily and hourly affixing his valuable signature was nothing more cr

THERE was a play in New York not long age in which there was a kind of military parade introduced, and the leader of a file of soldiers had his instructions to march three times around the stage to martial music, and then file off at the left, the whole column o course, following him. After marching once around, the stage manager was surprised to the leader deliberately wheel and walk off the stage at the left, with the whole battalion following at his heels. The manager wen to him and abused him shamefully for his haste, and told him he had a mind to discharge him; but the talented back driver, who thus acted as the military leader, and who had overplayed himself by marching off the

stage ahead of time, said: Well, confound it, you can discharge me if you want to, but what was a man to do still living who could remember the days Would you have me march around three times when my military pantaloons were oming off, and I knew it? Military pride, pomp, parade and circumstance are all right. but it can be overdone. A military squadron detached, or whatever it is, can make more than is advertised. I ask you to put yourself in my place. When a man is paid \$3 a week to play a Roman soldier, would you have him play the Greek slave? No. sir; I guess I know what I'm hired to play, and I'm going to play

> THE BITTER BLIGHT .- T'other day a color ed lady of standing, Mrs Simps on, purchased Gainesborough and visited Mrs. Fennel. I was evident that Mrs. Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fennel.

"My husband," said Mrs. Simpson, "wanted me ter get a finer hat den dis, but reflecting dat de twenty dollar bills in de bottom o de drawer was getten sauter scarce like, concluded to content myself wid a five dollar

"Well, yer was savin'," remarked Mrs. Fennel, and then, stepping to the door, exclaimed: "Tildy, take dat \$1,000 bill away from dat

chile. He tore up two yesterday. Dar ain't no sense in allowin' chillun to 'stroy money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat

out for the Continent, had become the mighty nice thing to be engaged to seven or treasurers, and were fast becoming the eight girls. If you call on one and she isn't masters, of the whole city. These at home, you can go and see another, and if you find any other fellow present, why, he's got to give way to you. Get into trouble, breach of promise suits, etc.? Oh, no. When a girl gets to be troublesome, turn savagely on her and say:

"Perfidious woman, I know all! Denials and explanations are useless! I break our cash become a bankrupt. On the other engagement!" That settles it. You can be dead sure she has been flirting with some fellow and she'll think you've discovered it, and either give the real facts of the proceedings away, trying to explain, or else say nothing and let you go. It's a dead sure thing every time,

> "DID you see anything of a strange hen over in your yard, this morning, Mr. Brown?" "Well, yes, I did. Mr. Jones. There was a hen here that acted so strange among my young tomato and cucumber plants that I thought there must be something the matter with her, and so I concluded I'd try and cure

"How are you going to do it?"
"We!l, I thought I'd try what effect setting

"Where you going to set her?" "In a dripping pan first, and after that in

the oven. Come over and assist at the inquest. won't you?"

Chaff.

The store maple sugar is now known as the bleomargarine of the forest. Who can tell the dark secrets of a dairy!

Why the pump-kin. When is a horse like a business man in rouble? When he breaks.

Perhaps the reason why the voice of truth s so rarely heard is, because living in a well, the is apt to have a cold.

First passenger: "I travel third-class on principle." Second affable ditto: "Do you, now? Well, I do it from want of principal." "Ms, will my youngest brother always be younger than I am?" "Yes, darling." "That'll be nice." "Why, lovey." "Because, then I can always lick him!"

A friend meeting Pat one day said: "Pad-dy, did you ever see the Queen?" "See the Queen, is it?" said Pat. "No; but I had an uncle that onst very nearly saw the Juke of

Things one would wish to have expressed differently.—Musical Maiden: "I hope I am not boring you, playing so much?' Enamored Youth: "Oh, no! Pray go on! I—I'd so much sooner hear you play than talk!"

"They tell me Brown has a great ear for music," said Henderson. "Yes," replied Fox, "I knew he had a great ear—two of them in fact; but I did not know they were for music. I supposed they were for brushing the flies off the top of his head."

"Fred Dapper—to a big friend who does not dance much, and has been leaning against a light French paper all the evening—"Hello, Jack! what is all this white stuff on your shoulders and elbow?" Jack—rather mournfully—"I don't know, unless it's wall flour."

. It was a mean man and a Chicago artist who It was a mean man and a Unicago artist who announced the exhibition of a magnificent piece of sculpture: "The Old Trapper," and then when the deluded crowd paid their dimes and went into the hall, showed them a fine tooth comb of the vintage of 1859. President Arthur's son tells the following

story of his father's man-servant Aleck: Some one asked him: "Well, Aleck, how do you like Washington?" to which Aleck responded dramatically: "Ob, I'd rather be a yaler gas lamp in New York than the brightest electric light in Washington." "Hi! Hullo! Stop there," shouted Sozzle as he ran along the sidewalk wildly gesticulating at a loaded Herdic. "That Herdic is full. sir," said a bystander. "Wa' of it?" said the old gentleman, sustaining himself with great dignity and a lamp-post; "sho'm L."—Boston Bulletin.

"Why, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little personage who was in company with a halfa dozen huge men, "I protest you are so very small I did not see you before. "Very likely," replies the little gentleman; "I am like a

"Have you any fresh eggs?" "Hes, mum, plenty; them with the hen on 'emi" "Wi h the hen on them?" "Yes, mura, we always puts a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish of 'em. Beg pardon, mum, don't think you understand. Hen the letter, not 'en the bird. Hen for noo-laid, mum. Take a dozen, mumi

"When I married," said Boggs to party of gentlemen who had been brag ging of the successful marriages they had made, "I got a fine bouse and lot." "And I.gentlemen," exclaimed Mrs. Boggs, entering the room just in time to hear her husband's remark, "I got a flat, the top story of which has always remained vacant."

Che Honsehold.

MISTAKES OF MOTHERS.

Women make a grave mistake when after marriage and the advent of the little ones, they give up everything outside the home, and become mere housekeepers and nurses. Very many bright, intelligent girls resign all the interests and accomplishments of a former life when they become mothers, eschewing society, and devoting themselves to their families. To a certain extent this is commendable. beyond due limits, reprehensible. To care for the physical wants of husband and children, and to keep her house as his 'man Friday" did Robinson Crusoe's, neat and tidy," are obvious duties which a woman accepts when she marries. These are certainly important duties, but they can never be fully met unless the woman rises above the level of her work, and must be a "mental atmosphere" in the home, which is colored by its mistress' individuality; that is, through what she a square piece of board, at each corner of reads, and thinks and aspires to, she influences and directs the growth of her projecting corners. Cleats were nailed children's minds, and in no small degree on the inside at the proper height, to supacts upon that of her lord and master. This she cannot do unless she enters into His work was then done, and he turned it terest in outside humanity. In every community there are women

who have no interests beyond their immediate home circle, and who consider them-SAID THE GILDED YOUTH.-" Yes, it's a whelmed with care to assist or comfort a Others can do likewise.

neighbor. We all know her, and feel that while she listens with outer semblance of attention to our story of a friend's sorrow, or present to her the needs of the destitute, be thoroughly ashamed, and that is the preserves, or planning a new coat for Johnny out of his father's old one. Yet who receive the largest share of commendatoo critical or logical community, while the woman who cares for her household though as well, and gives a part of her time to self improvement, and to the needs manly," who save the nation, the last are

attempting to serve two masters.

But these "truly womanly" at the outhusbands, who, regaled with much gossip ball roll on, keeping their best thoughts, their aims and hopes, to themselves or eager to learn of the world of which echoes reach them, the mother, absorbed in much serving, cannot enlighten or instruct, and here enters the point of the wedge which is to split the lives of parent and children their physical needs, but has no comprehension of mental wants. Could she keep them ever young and dependent, she would be happy, but they grow away from her into a world she cannot follow, only as she still pursues with her pies and puddings, appealing to their palates. When they grow unmindful, indifferent, perhaps disrespectful, she mourns that after all her care and devotion, they do not love her as they ought, do not heed all she has 'done for them," and often this resultant feeling embitters her declining years.

We have all of us seen the mother hen clucking wildly after her half-grown chicks, which are straying off on voyages of discovery on their own account, and smiled, half in melancholy, at the disregard of the maternal summons, even when supplemented by an invitation to a savory grub or attractive angleworm, recognizing a kinship between families in feathers and those in tailor made garments. These devoted mothers would fain "hover their broods," till long after maturity, denying liberty of action, and keeping them subservient to the parental discipline, even when the down on the upper lip and the lengthening dresses proclaim the approach of the age of legal responsibility. Every effort at independent thought and self reliance is resisted, and it may be noted that the parents who are most desirous to keep their children perpetually "under their thumb" are those who have the least in of their aspirations and aims. Parental influence certainly ought to mould and direct the lives of the children.

but it is not to be exerted in the way of

keeping them subject to petty dictation and harrassing espionage, the only armory of a weak mother. That "bringing up" is a failure which leaves a boy or girl at paper.' twenty one in need of constant watching for fear they will do something they ought not. There has been a radical fault at the root of the home training, and it lies in the ish in her ideas and opinions; Young America is beyond her and he knows it, and with the thoughtless and unconscious cruelty of youth does not hesitate to make her aware of her shortcomings. All at once she sees that instead of narrowing her life and centering all her aims in selfish devotion to her own children and home. she should have progressed with the world. kept up with the times, and fitted herself to be not only a tender nurse to them, but also to assume the position of counselor. director, companion and friend, in which lies the soul of the tie between child and parent. "Too late, too late, ve cannot enter now" into the heart unconsciously, unintentionally, but no less finally and completely estranged. BEATRIX.

A HOME MADE EASY-CHAIR.

Entering a friend's house the other day for a quiet chat, I dropped into an attractive chair near the fire, which proved so comfortable that I had no inclination to get out of it. It is part of my philosophy to accept whatever good things are thrown in my way by fate, with that tranqui serenity which has no part or lot with curiosity, so I never noticed whether I was occupying a \$50 "Sleepy Hollow," or a Boston rocker decked in a cretonne jacket, till my friend drew my attention to the matter, claiming commendation for her ingenuity in manufacturing so respectable a seat out of an old barrel and a few yards of furniture chintz.

Her husband cut the barrel into the shape desired, leaving the back high, and recognizes the "divinity of living." There curving the sides into the semblance of arms, first riveting the staves to the hoops with small iron rivets. He mounted it on which he attached castors, sawing off the port the head, which formed the seat, outside things and takes an abiding 1n- over to his wife, who purchased a few turniture springs, a quantity of "excelsior" and a few yards of a handsome cretonne. She nailed the springs in place on the chair seat, and covered them with selves and are considered by their neigh- several thicknesses of old quilt, and stuffed bors, as model wives and mothers because the back with the "excelsior," tacking they thus restrict themselves. It is often three or four thicknesses of quilt over made a reproach to the sex that women- that. Then, with her parlor easy chair with some exceptions—can only talk of for a model, she put on the cretonne, matters directly and personally relating finishing off with a border of dark garnet to themselves; that their conversation is cashmere which she had in the house, and limited to a recital of domestic exploits, covering the heads of the furniture tacks narrowed to their own experience. This she used with narrow gimp, then cover is especially true of such model wives and ed the back outside, and all the rest of the mothers. A woman of this class does not chair, with cretonne tacked smoothly on. count for much in the community, she is The result was a triumph to ber dexterity too "devoted to her family." She has no and ingenuity, and her new chair occupies time to "waste over books," is too over an honorable place in her sitting room. and everything pertaining to a

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

I think that there is one thing of which

the people of the United States ought to way in which the trial of the Malley boys for the murder of poor Jennie Cramer has these very domestic women are the ones been conducted. It stirs up all the resentment I am capable of feeling to read the tion (with the least claim to it) from a not newspaper reports of the conduct of that case. For two men-they are too old in years as well as in sin to be called boyswith less assiduity and "fuss." even on trial for the greatest crime known on the statute books, to sit in court with smiling faces, trim, smug, unconcerned. of suffering humanity at large, gets but bantering jests with lawyers and witnesses tame praise at best, oftener captious fault. as if the whole was a faice in which they finding. The first are the "truly wo- had condescended to take a part, I call an insult to all women, an insult to the law under which they are arraigned, and an insult to Justice, who fortunately has set, lose in mental standing with their bandaged eyes or she would blush for very shame. I don't know what sort of of baking-tins and babies, finally suit ladies these are whom the newspapers call their conversation to the level, and let the such, and who send bouquets to these men, who if they did not murder an innocent girl are at least morally responsible their friends. When the fledglings are for her death; who attend court in rich ready to peep beyond the home nest, and dresses and jewels, and brazenly sit by the prisoners and joke and laugh with them, by their presence expressing their sympathy and openly endorsing their crime. I think that if these are ladies, the rest of the sex will hereafter be willing to be asunder. With all her devotion to "the called women. Why do not some of them children," she has lamentably failed to rally round Blanche Douglas, who sits alone grow with their growth; she has served and friendless? Seems to me here is lesson in social philosophy not hard to read. ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Self-Reliance vs. Self-Assertion.

NORTHVILLE, June 3.

The Boston Traveler says, in Le Beaus Monde, a column devoted to women's af-

"Self-reliance and self-assertion are by no means synonymous terms, though they are frequently applied in a miscellaneous interchange. The former is essential to any harmony of character, while the latter is destructive not only of individual dignity but of the unities of social life. The self-reliant person will be welcomed; the self-assertive ostracized as nearly as possible. As a usual thing the possession of one of these qualities quite crowds out the other. It is the woman of intelligence, of poise, of insight, who is self-reliant; it is one of petty impulses, conflicting impressions and trifling vanities who is self-assertive. It is the attribute that results from a disorderly rather than a disciplined mind. And so, when it is feared that the higher education, tle broader life, the political information, now all opening to women will tend toward their demoralization so far 24 agreeable qualities go, the fear is utterly without foundation. It is the little learning, the half-way state, which is a dangerous thing, never the broad and sure outlook. Self-reliance is the inevitable common with them, and understand least result of a combination of the finer qualities of life. It recognizes the value of individuality in thought and expression. and its work is therefore a contribution of importance. Self reliance is generous and has always something to spare above that absorbed by its ewn needs, while self assertion is selfish and aims to absorb all things into itself, like a sheet of blotting—

Useful Recipes.

BREAKFAST BISCUIT .- Biscuit made after the following recipe are excellent as a adjunct fact that everything but bodily necessities to the breakfast table: When baking bread has been ignored. The mother is thought to take sufficient of the risen dough for a tin of be and really is old fashioned and old fogy- light biscuit, to this add one large cup of sugar, a half cup of butter, nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice in quantities to suit the taste. two eggs and a cup of Zante currents washed and dried, or the same quantity of chopped raisins. Mould thoroughly, make into biscuit and let rise. When done, wet the tops while hot with white sugar dissolved in as little water as possible.

APPLE PUDDING.—To a bowlful of risen bread dough take a quarter of a cup of butter, and a cup of sugar, mould and roll as for biscuit dough. On this spread the whole quarters of stewed dried apples, without uice, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, cover with a crust of the prepared dough. Bake; and serve with cream and sugar, maple syrup, or a syrup made of melted white sugar flavored with vanilla.

COOKIES.-Lard, one cup; butter, half cup; one and a half cups sugar four tablespoonfuls cold water, four eggs, half a nutmeg, small teaspoonful soda, flour enough to make a soft dough, roll thin and sprinkle with fine sugar, roll down lightly, bake until firm. This makes a large baking. and they will keep a long time. - AARON

THE

13th Annual Reunion

-OF THE-

Army of the Potomac OCCURS IN DETROIT

ON THE-14th & 15th of June.

Visitors to the City on that occasion are invited to visit the elegant Dry Goods Establishment o

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Ave., where will be found one of the most complete stocks of

Fine Dry Goods, Lace Trimmings, Shawls, Dolmans,

Lady's outfit.

Ecthyma in a Horse.

HANCOCK, Minn., June 6, '82,

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR. -Since I wrote two or three days ago, about my bay five year old geldslight eruption has became notices on both fore shoulders. There is no discharge of matter, the pimples are only visible on account of the roughness in the hair which they cause, but they are easily felt by passing the hand over the shoulder. Several horses on a farm near by have the same trouble. My horse does not seem sore nor does the place itch much. rubbed it this morning with a mixture of you give me advice in the next FARMER. W. G. WILCOX.

Answer. - The trouble with your horse is ecthyma in one of its many forms, to which we have frequently referred in these columns. Give your animal internally the following: Socotrine aloes, two ounces, pulv.; Jamaica Jinger, pulv. one cunce; mix together, and divide into twelve powders; give one night and morning. Wash the body with castile soap and water, using a soft scrubbing brush to get the skin perfectly clean, then rub with a woolen cloth until nearly dry, and apply to the body the following: Hyposulphite of soda, four ounces to the gallon of water. One or two such applications are usually sufficient.

Scabby Legs or Poultry Itch.

BYRON, May 30, '82. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer,

DEAR SIR .- What ails my hens an what shall I do for them? Their legs become rough, almost scaly; after a few weeks become inflamed, badly swollen, the hen no longer walks but hops, and in a few days it dies. They eat well, even the day that they die. My neighbor's hens are dying of the same disease. MRS. A. J. COLE.

Answer. - This disease affecting the legs of poultry is due to a minute parasite, similar to the acari of sheep and other animals, causing the legs to swell, and become rough and unsightly. It rarely occurs in any other than white or yellow legged tirds. It is not necessarily a fatal disease. In your birds there must be some constitutional complication of diseases, the symptoms of which have escaped your notice. For scabby legs, the following treatment is usually successful: Have your poultry house and vard well cleaned out: the roosts or perches should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of one ounce to a pint of water. Sprinkle the floor and yard with the same solution; it will destroy any insects remaining about the house or yard. Take each bird, two or three times, at intervals of two or three days, with the following: Carbolic acid one ounce, water one pint, mix together. The proper application of this wash will have the desired effect where there are no complications.

CITY ITEMS.

stationer, has Harper's for July. It is an mail as third-class matter. especially interesting number.

THE trial of Hugh S. Peoples is still going on in the Recorder's Court, and some new evidence of a damaging character has been

On Monday morning the sash and blind factory of Shefferly & Baker, on Croghan Street, was destroyed by fire. The loss foots up about\$15,000, with only \$3,000 insurance

ONE of the most pleasant features of the reupion was the camp fire of Fairbanks Post. G. A. R., at which several hundred old veter ans met and renewed old acquaintance. The bill of fare was not quite as gorgeous as that at Music Hall, but for real enjoyment, the show at St. Andrews Hall was far ahead.

THE Detroit Base Ball Club returned from their eastern trip on Sunday, and on Monday played the Chicago club a game that was postponed in May on account of rain. While east they played twelve games and won seven of them. In the game with Chicago on Mon day the score was Chicago, 12; Detroit, 0.

A LIVE SCHOOL IN A LIVE CITY .- The Grand Rapids Commercial College is taxed to its utmost to supply the demand made upon it by business houses (from various parts of the State) for reliable, accurate and systematic clerical help. This is good news for young men of the right stamp. Send for College Journal.

WE see by the Evening News that the advance guard has left Detroit to get up a Sham Battle" for the citizens of Grand Rapids on the 4th of July. We also see that the same parties who engineered the great failure here last week, are at the bottom of this one. The citizens of that neighborhood can govern themselves accordingly. Brother Messmore will probably be able to tell all about that "sham" battle.

GEO. H. HAMMOND & Co., who control a line of refrigerator cars between Chicago and the east, have for the last three or four weeks been dropping off a few carloads at Detroit as an experiment. Each car will carry from 60 to 70 carcasses of dressed beef, and so far the butchers have taken quite kindly to the meat. The only question that arises with the butchers is whether after being taken from the refrigerator cars, where it has been thoroughly chilled, it can be preserved for any ength of time in the open air.

MR. WM. H. THOMPSON, who for a numbe of years has had charge of the Post and Tribune ich rooms in this city, has been selected as business manager of the Post and Tribune Mr. Thompson is a printer, has had consider able experience as a publisher, and is a wide awake business man. If hard work and careful attention to business will bring success, we believe Mr. Thompson is the man to achieve it. We say this after a close acquaintance of nearly eighteen years standing. In

common with his old friends, we wish him a Beterinary Department pleasant time and every success in his new

of the Potomac has come and gone, and while Detroit may justly feel proud over the fine manner in which she entertained her visitors, there was one part of the celebration, which while it was in no way connected with the entertainment of the Army of the Potomac, yet from the prominence given it by the daily press of Detroit, led many of the visitors to think it was under the same auspices We refer to the so called "Sham Battle" and "Prize Drill," which was a private speculation gotten up by C. J. Whitney and J. K. Tillotson. By posters which they had distributed broadcast over the State, and by generous notices in the daily press, people vere led to suppose that President Arthur Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock were to take part in the exercises at the Fair Grounds, and this in face of the fact that it was well known to the papers that some of the distinguished men mentioned above were not going to be present, and that the programme prepared by the committee would prevent the others from participating. In this respect we think the daily press of the ranged it this horning with a matter of city were much to blame, and by lending their train oil. That is all I have done; can aid in advertising the enterprise of private parties, they have drawn on the committee of arrangements of the reunion of the Army of the Potamac reflections from outsiders which are in no way deserved.

Recent Rulings of the Post Office Department.

793. There is no law exempting mailarriers from paying toll. If the mail is delayed by reason of a carrier refusing to pay a fine would promptly be imposed upon the

894. The meaning of ruling 413, p. 729, January, 1882, Guide, is that when a mistake is made in addressing a letter, in the name of post-office, there being no such office in the county or State, or the State not being given, the letter is required by ruling 409, to be returned to the sender, if known, for proper direction, and when the address is corrected it should be remailed and forwarded without additional postage. If a letter is addressed to a post-office, duly forwarded to destination, remains uncalled for, and is returned to writer in accordance with card or request, and the writer finds that a mistake has been made in the address, such writer cannnot change the address and have the letter forwarded without again paying postage.

795 Undelivered foreign registered natter should be disposed of as stated in Section 908, P. L. & R.

796. There are now no specific require nents as to the method of securing packages of "flour" for transmission by mail. 797. Hard soap, wrapped in heavy paper, is now permitted to pass in the mails without being encased in a metal or wooden

798. The pay due to a carrier or con tractor can not be garnished or attached while in the hands of a postmaster. It can only be dealt with by legal process when it reaches the hand of the person for whom it is intended.

The Post Office Department will not in any way shelter a contractor who does not pay a soft paint brush and wash the legs of his debts. Contractors are not exempt from with a memorandum of the facts. working on roads or paying toll thereon. They cannot use penalty envelopes for their correspondence, or receipt sent to the Department. Contractors have no relation to the Department except as contractors the P. L. & R. nor Postal Guide.

number of persons may be inclosed in one J. A. Roys, the well-known bookseller and envelope to one address, and be sent in the

> 801. The Post Office Department can not permit postmasters to furnish names of patrons of their office to any concern that partakes of the nature of a lottery.

802. "Samples" of merchandise, etc. can not be inserted in second-class matter without subjecting it to fourth class pos-

803. The Post Office Department can not prevent the circulation of lottery circulars, in sealed envelopes, that are mailed in Canada; that can only be done by the

Canadian authorities. 804. A contractor has no right to open a mail pouch or cancel the stamps on letters 805. The order relating to the transmis mission of "flour" in the mails is also in tended to admit all powdered substances, except poisons or coloring matter.

806. There is no law that forbids the ar rest of any one officially in charge of the mails, if such person be legally charged with any felony and a warrant be issued for his arrest. A mere civil action for debt would not authorize an arrest which would delay the mails or expose them to danger of

807. Tags in lots, each having different written address thereon, can not be sent in the mails except at first class rates.

808. Where a case of small-pox occurs in the family of a postmaster occupying the building in which the postoffice is kept, the postmaster should notify his sureties to take possession of the office and remove it to a safe distance temporarily, until there is no danger of contagion.

809. When the blanks, books and supplies at a postoffice become infected so as to render them liable to communicate smallpox, upon application to the First Assistant Postmaster General, permission will be given to burn them. The postage stamps must be carefully counted in the presence of two disinterested witnesses, a statement of their classification and amount sworn to, and forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

810. The organ of fraternity, whose sole and the families of deceased members at should, if possible, have such quarters; if actual cost, is more in the nature of a private they do, these may be warm, and the sheep enterprise than a public object. It is not | may be liberally fed without any fear that proper that the expense of transporting such | the warm quarters or the extra condition a publication should fall in a large part up. of the ewes will invite any attack of the on the public treasury. It is, therefore, third class matter.

811. Where one passenger train a day makes regular stops, the duty of delivering the mail to postoffices within the eighty rod limit devolves, under the circular of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, upon the railroad company. The fact that the pas- curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is senger train which makes regular stops is the best family medicine on earth.

or is not a mail train has nothing to do with the obligation of the company to deliver the mails.

812 Ruling 785, March, 1882, Postal THE thirteenth annual reunion of the Army Guide, is rescinded. Where necessary for protection, boards or pasteboard may be used to protect photographs, lithographs and books.

813. The last sentence of ruling 445, January, 1882, Postal Guide, is omitted and the following added in lieu thereof:

"If a communication from the Commis ioner reaches a postoffice, addressed to pensioner, after the death of the pensioner, leaving no surviving widow or children under sixteen years of age, the postmaster should return the communication to the office from which it came, or to the Commis ioner of Pensions, Washington D. C., with a statement of the fact. If there be a surviving widow, the letter should be de livered to her. If no widow then to the guardian of the children surviving under sixteen years of age."

Postmasters will observe the following rules where currency intended for redemption is offered for registration: First, They must require the contents of every such let ter to be exhibited to them, with descriptive list of contents, giving an accurate and letailed description of the money to be remitted. In case of fractional currendy, the number and denomination of prices will be sufficient; but of currency of the denomina tion of one dollar and upward the letter, number of series and date of each note, as well as the denomination, must be given. Second, The list must be carefully examined and compared with the money so remit ted, andwhen found to be correct will be filed in the office to be subject at all times to the inspection of proper Agents of the Post-office Department. Third, The money must then be inclosed and the letter sealed in the presence of the postmaster, who will then give the usual registry receipt therefor. Fourth, The letter must then be treated the same as other registered matter. As a further security, the postmaster must be prepared to prove beyond question, in every case, by a disinterested witness, that such a letterwas duly mailed inthe manner prescribed for registered letters, otherwise, should the package be lost he will be held responsible therefor.

Registered letters must be delivered only o the addressed in person, or on their written order: if addressed to guests at hotels they must not be delivered to hotel clerks or proprietors without written authority.

Registered matter addressed to initials or fictitious names must be treated the same as ordinary matter so addressed.

A registered letter is not subject to attachent in the hands of a postmaster before its delivery.

After a registered letter has been dispatched from the mailing office it can not be recalled by the sender. Before dispatch a registered letter can only be reclaimed by the writer under ordinary circumstances. He must give satisfactory reasons to the postmaster for such action, produce a fac simile of the envelope, fully identifying himself, and return the registration receipt in dorsed with his name-which must be pasted opposite the entry in the registration book.

Goitre in Sheep.

This, says the National Live Stock Journal, is a congenital defect, and although, The department can not furnish them with as stated above, sheep that have been affected with goitre have been used for 800. Any number of circulars, from any breeding purposes without apparent bad results, still we should advise that in order to guard against any possibility of perpetuating disease, such stock should not be put in the breeding flock.

In regard to remedies, in certain phases of the disease, some may be used successfully: where there are small or moderate swellings on the thyroid glands, tincture of iodine, reduced somewhat, by about equal parts of hog's lard, or some penetrating oil, and spirits of camphor, applied directly over the tumors, and rubbed in until tully absorbed, will sometimes scatter them. In the case of what are called soft lambs, little can be done except to nurse the patient carefully and persistently until it dies or improves. Unless a paralyzed condition of the limbs sets in many of them may thus be saved.

Where there is a tendency to drop the head, as is often the case where this disease prevails in a flock, a small box, so constructed that the lamb cannot get his head down when lying, will serve in a majority of such cases.

As a preventive, it is recommended to mix a moderate quantity of powdered nitre with the salt fed to the ewes for a few weeks before lambing. As nitre acts upon the blood quite directly, it is an excellent preventive; but the great difficulty in determining the value of any preventive must be negative, unless cases can be found where it has failed: for where the lambs come healthy, after using it as a preventive, there is nothing to prove they would not have been equally as healthy if it had not been used. One breeder claimed to us he had used this remedy for some years, and had had no goitred lambs since he had commenced using it; but there are many breeders who have uniformly had healthy lambs, who have never used it.

In the human family the disease is more prevalent in damp, low, and malarious situations, and it is probable that it will prevail more extensively among sheep kept in such localities. It is a self-evident fact that dry, airy quarters, with plenty of exercise, are best and most healthy for sheep, and tend to give them that constitutional vigor that best resists the ac ion object is to provide for its living members or attacks of any disease. Breeding ewes goitre.

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the

Sold Out.

Special Telegram to Henry, Johnson & Lord. FREEDOMVILLE, OHIO.-We have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. They give universal satisfaction. Send us twelve dozen forthwith.

The Rev. Chas, E. Piper, of Wakefield, R. I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a Physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for years, but these Bitters have cured her.

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents,

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS,-Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their ad vertisement to be found elsewhere in this

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dves. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL.

druggist.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 20, 1882. Flour. - Receipts for the week, 2,752 bbl.; ship ments 1,293 bbls. The market is dull, the decline in wheat interfering with the demand. Stocks are so light, however that holders have been able to maintain figures at about their old range. We

5 75@ 6 25 5 75@ 6 25 5 00@ 5 25 7 50@ 7 75 9 00@ 9 50 5 25@ 5 60

Wheat .- The market has ruled dull all week, and after Wednesday last the tendency was down ward, both in spot and futures. Receipts and stocks are very light, and any sudden inquiry may develop that holders prefer holding at present prices. Yes erday prices were advanced in sympathy with Chicago, and at the close quotations were as fol ows: No. 1 white, \$1 28%; No 2 white, \$1 221/4. In futures June closed at \$1 2814. July at \$1 23. August at \$1 07, and September at \$1 0614. Trading is very light. Corn.-This grain was neglected yesterday and

dication of any change, however, in them, and we note at 751/20751/c for No. 2 corn. For June deveeies 75c was bid, and for July 74c, but none vere secured. Oats .- Received almost no attention yesterday For No. 2 white 57c was bid and 56c for No. 1 mix-

market rates are not well defined. There is no in-

Rye .- Market unsettled and weaker. No. 2 would not command over 80@85c per bu. Corn Meal - Fresh ground is quoted at \$3100 per ton for fine and \$31 for coarse.

Feed-Very little is moving and prices are no

well defined: bran would command about \$14 50 coarse middlings, \$17 50: Corn and oats, \$30@ Butter .- The market is dull, and fine invoices

are offered at 18c for crocks or tubs; on lines a little off in quality or condition concessions would be granted. Supplies, while not very large, conlerably exceed the current demands of the trade. Cheese .- Quiet at 11@12c; stocks are not large and there is quite a range in quality; fine selections sell more rapidly at the out-ide rate.

Eggs. - Market weak and lower. About 18c per loz, for fresh is about the best that can be realized Beans.—The market is firmer and prices higher. Quotations are \$3 25@3 30 for hand picked and \$2.25 for unpicked. Beeswax,- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@22c;

n stock it is held at 25@26c. Onions .- Market quiet. New Bermundas sell t \$2 25 per bu crate.

Potatoes -Market very steady. Choice Rose or other desirable varieties are held at \$1 30@1 50 per and Bermudas \$7 50@8 per bbl.

Vegetables.—Quotations range about as fol-lows: Peas, \$1 50@32 per bu.; choice butter tomatoes, \$ @2 50 per third bushel box; Bermuda onions, \$2 25 per crate, southern do, \$6@6 25 per bbl; cabbages about \$3 50 per bbl for good sound bers, 50c; beets, 60c; radishes, 25c; lettuce, 50c. Dried Fruit.-Inactive; common dried apples 51/606c; evaporated apples, 131/6014; peaches, 15 @17c and scarce, plums, 16c; pitted cherries scarce

and nominal at 20@:2c. Wood .- Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

naple; soft wood, \$4. Maple Sugar .-- No domand: offered at 10c per Salt .- Syracuse, \$1 05 per bbl.; Saginaw, 98c

per bbl. This is by the carload; by the barrel, 15@ 20c more is charged.

Provisions.-All pork products are again higher, and firm at the advance. The supply of hogs dropping off at all the principal points, and prices are advancing. The bad outlook for the cern crop is making holders very firm. The Chicago

market yesterday was also active and higher, ons in this market are as follows:
 Mess
 22 00
 @22 50

 Family do
 23 00
 @

 Clear do
 24 00
 @24 50

 Lard in tierces, per lb
 @ 12

 Lard in kegs, per lb
 @ 1294

 Hams, per lb
 @ 15

 Shoulders, per lb
 @ 114

 Choice bacon, per lb
 12
 ard in kegs, per ib.

fams, per ib.

fboulders, per lb.

Choice bacon, per lb.

Extra Mess beef, per lb.

Tallow, per lb.

Tallow, per lb.

Co

Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—12 loads: four at \$15; three at \$17; two at \$16; one at \$16.75, \$16.50 and \$14.

Tuesday—21 loads: five at \$16; three at \$16.50, \$15 and \$14; two at \$17 and \$13; one at \$18, \$14.50 and \$12.

Wednesday—ten loads: four at \$18, one at \$16. and \$12. Wednesday.—ten loads: four at \$18; one at \$17, \$16, \$15 50, \$14, \$18 75 and \$11. Friday—21 loads: five at \$15.50 and \$15; four at \$16; three at \$17; two at \$16.50; one at \$14 and \$11 Saturday—ten loads: four at \$17; two at \$16; one at \$15 50, \$14, \$12 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 17, 1882.

Cattle,	Sheep	H
No.	No.	N
Ann Arbor	113	-
Albion 48		
Battle Creek		
Clyde 43		
Dexter	114	
D. G. H. & M. R'y		
Grand Ledge100	11	
Homer 11		
Marshall 27		
Metamora, 23		
Middleville 52		
Parma 22		
Rechester 7	88	
South Lyon 21		
Ypeilanti 19		
Drove in	179	
_	**	
Total 583	505	
CATTLE.		

The offerings of cattle at these vards numbered 583 head, against 687 last week. The market opened up very dull, and dragged along slowly antil the afternoon when it livened up to some extent, but not enough to work off the receipts. There was but few good cattle among the offerings and prices on these show but little change from last week, while the poorer grades sold a full 25

QUOTATIONS. Good to choice shipping steers, ... \$6 25 @7 25

Fair butchers' steers... & Fair butchers' steers... & Fair to good mixed butchers' stock. & 2 Sales mixed butchers' stock. & 3 Sulls... ils H Roe sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 24 head

H Roe sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 24 head of western butchers' stock av 831 lbs at \$4 25.
C noe sold Recor a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 983 lbs at \$5 60, and 6 fair cows av 1,140 bs at \$5.
Adams sold Drake 5 stockers av 730 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock to Duff & Caplis av 732 lbs at \$3.70
C Roe sold Rice a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butche s' stock av 772 lbs at \$4 25,
George Beck sold M Fielschman a mixed lot of 26 head of western butchers' stock av 962 lbs at \$4 40 and 11 to Loosemere av 750 lbs at \$3 50.
C Roe sold Stevens 20 choice butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$6 5'.
Tinkbam sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of \$2\$ head of co rse butchers' stock av 678 lbs at \$3 75,
C Roe sold Stevens 24 good butchers' steers av 965 lbs at \$6, and 2 oxen av 1,510 lbs at \$4 50.
Haywood sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 485 lbs at \$3 95.
Scofield sold Drake 5 feeders av 860 lbs at \$5.
McMulen sold Drake 8 feeders av 890 lbs at \$4 60.

4 6216. Clark sold Drake 11 choice butchers' steers av

1,040 lbs at \$6 50. Haywood sold Drake 2 good butchers' heifers av 1,025 lbs at \$6 25. Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 6'0 lbs at \$4.75
Levewell sold John Robinson a mixed lot. Levewell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$4.50, and a bull weighing 1,110 lbs at \$4. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 503 against 370

last week. The sheep trade is at a standstill here at present, and sellers had considerable difficulty ingetting rid of their stock. Sales were made at decline of 10 to 15 cents per hundred below the rates of last week, and buyers did not seem at all nxious to take hold even at the decl Adams sold Drake 117 av 94 lbs at \$4 60. Shepard sold Morey 62 av 88 lbs at \$4 35. Drake sold Wm. Wreford & Co 55 av 93 lbs at

\$4 75. Ide sold Fitzpatrick 113 av 82 lbs at \$4 25. Major sold Robinson 88 av 72 lbs at \$4, less \$5 on The offerings of hogs numbered 133, against 176

last week. Prices ranged from \$7 to \$7 25 per hundred, but the change from last week was in the quality, and not from a decline in the market.

King's Yards.

Monday, June 19, 1882.

The market opened up with a larger supply than usual of cattle and a fair attendance of buyers. The off rings were mostly of the scalawag grade and prices on these were somewhat lower than at the Central Yards on Saturday. There is now being received several loads of refrierator beef from Chicago each week, and this will have the tendency to still farther depress the price of poor

Taylor sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$4 90. Sheldon sold Genther 5 fair butchers' steers and Sheldon soid centurer 5 tair ourchers' steers and heifers av 914 lbs at \$5.25, and 2 stockers to Drako av 800 lbs at \$4.25.

Clark sold Freeman a bull weighing 650 lbs at \$4, and one weighing 660 lbs at \$3.75.

Richmond soid Hilderschiedt 2 thin heifers av 535 lbs at \$4.

Richmond solu Hilderschiedt 2 thin heifers av 535 ibs at \$4.

Clark sold Drake 4 feeders av 840 lbs at \$4 50, and 3 fair butchers' cows to Kraft av 943 lbs at \$5.

Patton sold Knoch a thin butchers' steer weighing 840 lbs at \$4 60, and a bull to Freeman weighing 189 lbs at \$4 60. 12 Oils at 4 40.

Mason sold J Duff 3 thin butchers' helfers av 773 bs at 4 4.

Richmond sold Drake 4 feeders av 910 lbs at

\$4.75. Sheldon sold Kaufman 3 fair butchers' cows av 780 lbs at \$4.25 and 3 heifers to Hopper av 666 lbs at the same price.

Kundel sold Meyers 3 fair butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$4 85, and a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock to Dunning av 720 lbs at \$4 12\\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Anstey sold Smith 5 fair butchers' steers and helfers av 888 lbs at \$5 10.

Jennings sold McGee 3 thin butchers' cows av 936 lbs at \$4.

Jennings sold McGee 3 thin butchers' cows av 956 lbs at \$4. 4 lark sold McGee 3 coarse butchers' cows av 77.0 lbs at \$350, and 2 stockers to Drake av 520 lbs sheldon sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 618 lbs at \$3 60.

Ruffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 10,013 head, against 9,605 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and prices ruled lower than those of one week ago. There was no demand from New York buyers, but the local trade and country buyers bought freely and worked off a good part of the receipts. The fresh receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were moderate and the market unchanged. Of Michigan cattle we note sales of 18 steers av 910 lbs at \$5 80; 18 do av 913 lbs at \$5 40; 15 do av 1,005 lb at \$6; 22 do av 880 lbs at \$5 1216; 19 do av 1,031 lbs at \$6; 13 do av 990 lbs at \$6 25; 15 stockers av 680 lbs at \$1; 23 do av 778 lbs at \$4 70; 25 do av 776 lbs bu from store New Southern command \$500@600, at \$4 50; 29 do av 703 lbs at \$4 121/2; 15 do av 647 lbs at \$3 70. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves--Graded steers weigh

Heifers—Fair to choice. 5 25 Cows and Heifers—Good to choice, 4 75

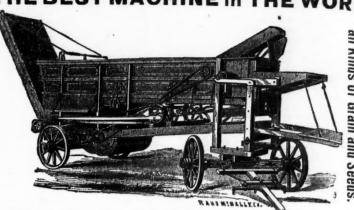
eals—Fair to prime of 100 to 210 lbs average 4 75 @5 75

CATTLE.-Receipts, 23,601 against 28,087 last week. Shipments 12,319. The past week has seen a general decline in prices at all points. On Monday in Chicago, the market opened up with a good supply of cattle, more than three-fourths of which were Texans. Of good shipping cattle the supply was limited and though the demand was not large there was no enough to go around, and prices were stronger. Extra steers were quoted at \$8 65@8 90; choice do \$8 25@8 50, and good at \$7 50@9 00, with mediums t \$6 50@7 00. Butchers' stock poor to choice was dull at a range of \$3 25@5 50, and scalawags a 2 75@3 00. Stock cattle were in light supply an n the market, generally for the better up to Friday when there was a sharp decline, and the marke closed very quiet on Saturday at the following QUOTATIONS.

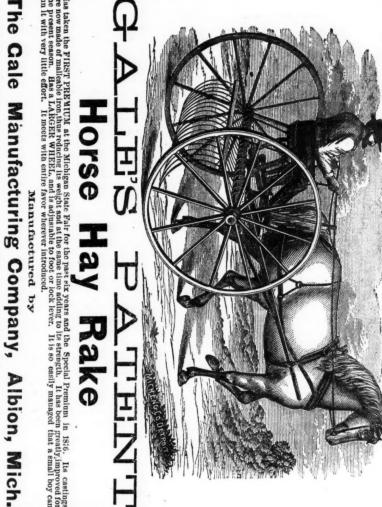
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Send for Catalogue of Engines and Separators RINEHART, BALLARD & CO., Springfield, Ohio.



CARBOLIC OIL LINIMENT DAVIS'

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

CERTIFICATES: I hereby certify that I have used Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment for Rheumatism, and found immediate relief; three applications completely removing the pain. HENRY M. WRIGH? of Roebm & Wright, Jewelers. 13s Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Angust 28, 1876.

A merchant near Holland, Mich., writes as follows to a friend in Detroit, who is afflicted with cancer, and has been unable to find a cure: "Better try Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment; it cu es everything out this way, and might do you good. out this way, and might do you good.

M. R. MORRISON.

DETROIT, May 11, 1874.

Mesrs. Farrand, Williams & Co..
Gents—In 1856 I broke a knee-pan in the Providence, R. I. Gymnasium, and ever since have been very much troubled with severe pains in the knee-joint. A few weeks ago I had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the same knee, when I applied your Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment, the third application of which cured me entirely. You have my permission to use my statements as you see fit. I am very thankful for the relief ex-You have my permission to use my statements as you see fit. I am very thankful for the relief experienced, ROBT. J. F. ROEHM, Jeweler. DETROIT, March 30, 1876.

am yours, very truly,
WM. H MORGANS,
Sexton St, Paul's Church.

DETROIT, April 23, 1876. Mesers. Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Gentlemen.—I have used your "Carbolic Oil Liniment" for the last two years, and have found it a
very valuable Liniment for horses. It has speedily
cured sprains, bruises, cracked heels, kicks,
scratches, sore backs, eta, and for general horse
use I would recommend it to all.

H. N. BARTLETT,
Foreman at E. Williams' Livery.

her system, and as she said, 'was completely cured.' I also tried it on burns, and was not surprised to see its truly magical effects, as it relieved the pain at once and healed the sore, with but few applications. I have also need it with remarkable success for charped hands and lips, and have never known it to fail. It is with pleasure that I write the above, and give you freedom to publish it to the world, as I know that if this Linimentia used faithfully, it will positively cure and new fail. I remain very truly yours.

Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment wherever introduced, is a favorite Domestic Remedy, giving speedy and permanent relief, and it should always be kept on hand by every well regulated family. Put up in bottles retailing at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 00. Prepared only by the Proprietors.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

OWOSSO

LOUIS NAPOLEON Standard 3.6.

JO GAVIN, Standard 6. JEROME EDDY will not Serve For conditions send for our Catalogues.

Choice Jersey Heifers FOR SALE.

DEWEY & STEWART.

Owosso, Mich

An in-bred Pierrot—Pierrot's Moss Ross. No 12484 A. J. C. C. H. R.; dropped May 25th, 1879; sire the celebrated bull Pierrot 7th, No 1667; dam Pierrot's Rose Bud No 11669, with a record of 2134 quarts at 3 years. Moss Rose has been bred to Wolverine

King, No 5106, and will be due to calve June 17th. Price \$500.
Pierrot 7th, the sire of above heifer is also sire of Mary &alker, 21½ quarts; Lady Hayes, 18½ quarts and Lady Buckingham, over 19 quarts, all at three years old. Lady B. is valued at \$1,000 and Rose Bad was sold at Kellogg's combination sale in May, 1881, at \$660 00.

Another promising Jersey heifer, SPRING-BEAUTY No — A. J. C. C. H. R., dropped December 10, 1881. Dam imported Lady Florence No 11815 A. J. C. C. H. R. Sire imported Pride of the Island No 5416 A. J. C. C. H. R. Grand Sire, known on the Island of Jersey as Snap, in this country as Le Brecqe Price No 3350 and now at the head of Beech Grove Herd, Ingallston, Ind. Price of helfer \$159.

Registered Ayrshire Helfer, SHIFTY OF OR-LEANS, dropped November 21, 1869; color red.

Registered Ayrshire Heifer, SHIFTY OF OK-LEANS, dropped November 21, 1869; color red. Sire, Second Laird of Lee Farm 1989 C. R. Dam. Shifty of Stanstead, 1275 C. R. G Dam. Shifty 2d, 1990 A. & C. A. H. B. G. g. dam. Shifty 1939 A. & C. H. B. Heifer in calf to Laird of Compton (registered). Price \$109. Address

H. H. JAMES, Detroit, Mich.



Mesers. Farrand. Williams & Co.,
Gentlemen-I deem it my duty, as well as pleasure, to testify to the merits of your Carbolic Oll
Liniment. I had been troubled for a long time

HILLSDALE, Nov. 59, 1876.

bolic Oil Liniment. This I did, without any faith that it would cure, but to my astonishment, siter a few applications I found my rheumatism had dispepeared. My eyes being then opered to its remarkable power, I commenced to recommend it my neighbors, and never in a single instance did I know it to fail, we en used according to d rections, and faithfully. Two weeks since, the hired girl at Mr. Roberts', where we were hoarding in Detroit. Gents I have used your "Carbolic Oil Liniment" for the last eighte-n menths, and have found it a very valuable preparation. My daughter, after having suffered with rheumatism for eleven weeks, several applications of your valuable Liniment has entirely cared her. I also used it for corns, and have been cured. I am yours very truly.

Mr. Roberts', where we were boarding i took a severe cold, which settled in her walk. I gave her a bottled for your Liniment has entirely cared with rheumatism for eleven weeks, several applications of your valuable Liniment has entirely cared her. I also used it for corns, and have been cured. I am yours very truly. and three applications completely drove it from her system, and as she said, 'was completely cured,' I also tried it on burns, and was not sur

I remain very truly yours.
R. CURTIS, Druggist.

Other certificates can be furnished if necessary,

> FROM this date \$1.00 will buy of R. B. MITCHELL, 36 State St., Chicago, 36 State St., Chicago
> 4 White Leghorn, 4 Brown
> Leghorn, 2 Buff Cochin, 2
> Houdan and 2 American
> Dominique Eggs, \$2.00 will
> buy 7 White Leghorn, 4 Buff Cochin, 4 Dark Brahms, 4
> Houdan and 4 American
> Dominique Eggs, 31 from

Single Service. \$15 00 By the Season 20 00 THOS. McGRAW, WOOL

Commission Merchant Mechanics Block, Detroit.

Wanted-Early shorn, unwashed wool. Valuable

Attention, Battallion. Eureka Family Coffee Roaster, Holmes' Extra Sifted Salt, Ladies' and Gents' Gossamer irculars and Coats. Rogers' Best Plated Ware, Clothes Wringers, Very Best. All of the above at very low prices. Dress Parade and a 'Real' Battle every

Seventh Michigan Cavalry to the Front!

GEO. W. HILL,

80 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit.

AGENTS Can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free, Address
RIDEOUT & CO
10 Barelay St, New Yor \$72 a WEEK. \$12 a day at homecasily made. Costly outfifree. Address Taux & Co, Augusta, Me.

VOL

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Imitation— Thoroughb Haven and Apiarian.—E
Editorial—W
ducts—Worant Worm
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Poetry-Gran Miscellaneous Their Hou that was B ago The Lady S Fish—Scient Africa— Estarieties—Cl

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